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AT THE

SEA : SHORE.



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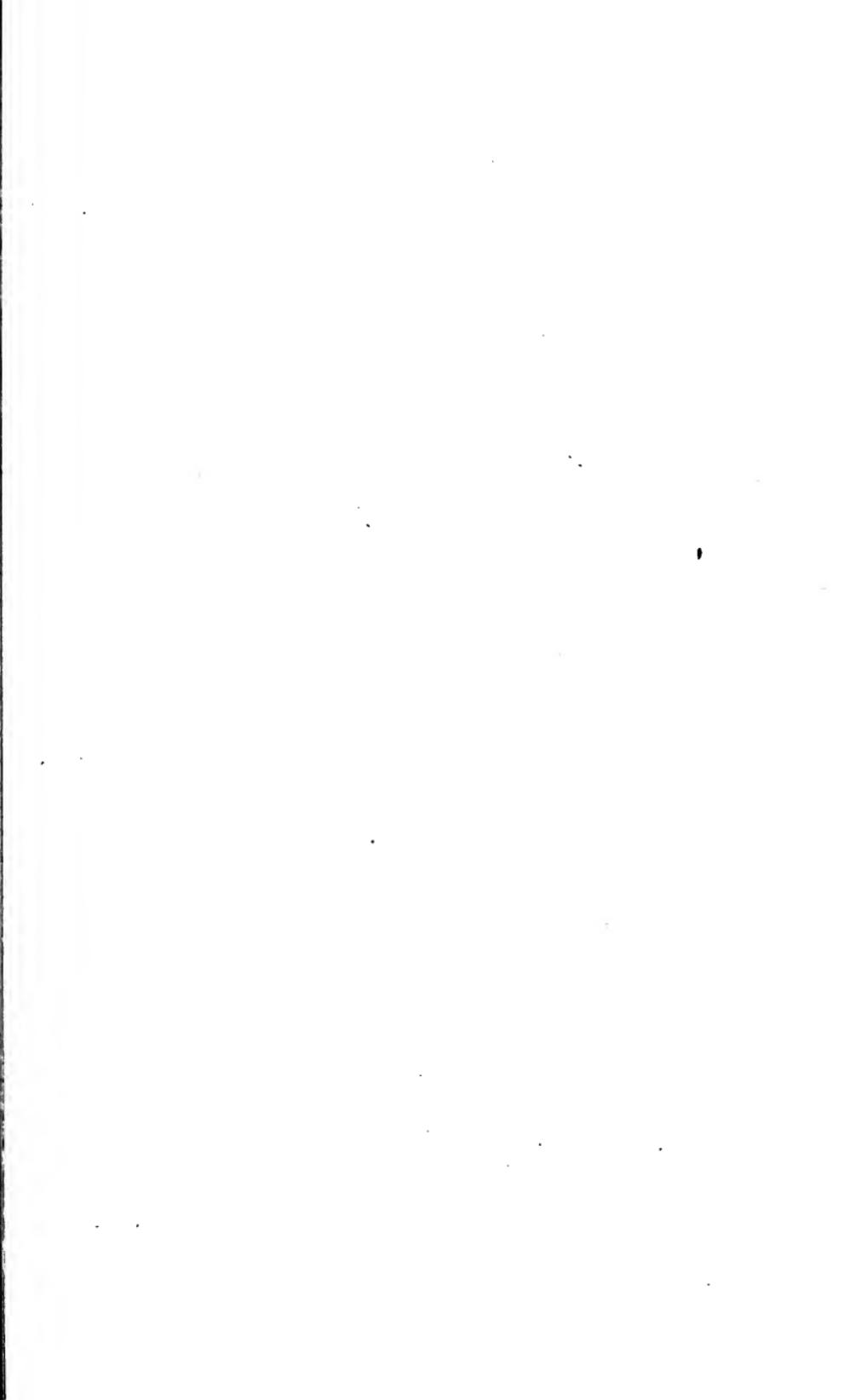
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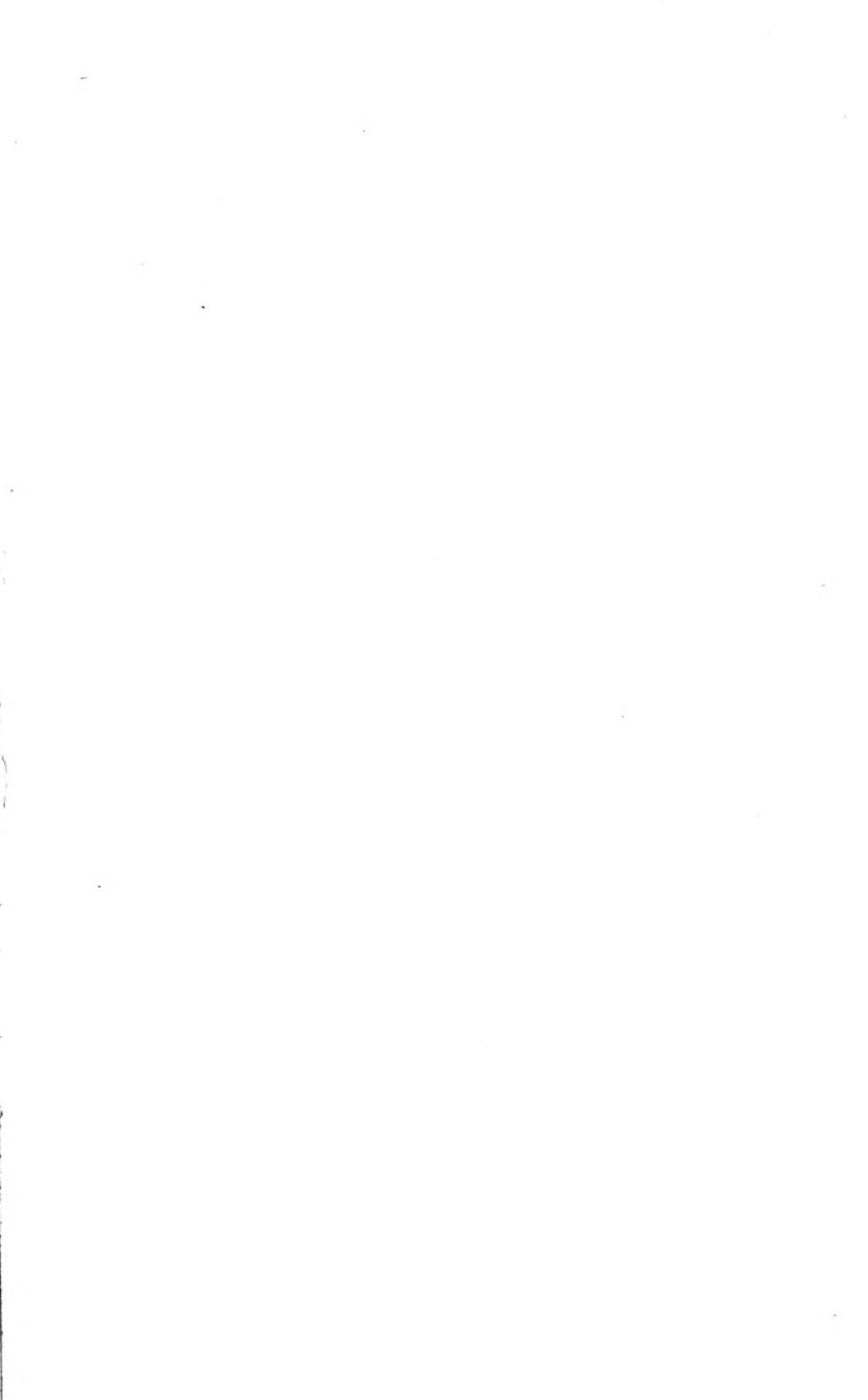
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# LIFE AT THE SEA SHORE.

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WHERE TO GO, HOW TO GET THERE, AND HOW TO ENJOY.  
PUBLIC RESORTS ON THE NEW ENGLAND, NEW YORK  
AND NEW JERSEY COASTS. SEA AIR AND BATHING,  
SCENERY, NATURAL OBJECTS AND WONDERS,  
HOTELS AND OTHER PUBLIC ACCOMMO-  
DATIONS, AMUSEMENTS AND COTTAGE  
LIFE. SEA AND SEASIDE POETRY.  
LIFE SAVING SERVICE.  
CHARITY BY THE SEA,  
ETC., ETC., ETC.

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ILLUSTRATED.

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BY

WM. C. ULYAT.



PRINCETON, N. J.:

McGINNESS AND RUNYAN.

(1880)

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WM. C. ULYAT.

1880.



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## PREFACE.

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Of late years, the American people have had their attention directed largely to the sea coast, as a place of summer resort ; and even as a place of permanent residence. From the cities and the interior country, they have flocked thither in great numbers. Every succeeding year, the sea shore seems becoming more popular with us. In this, we are following a natural drift, as indicated by its being the established custom and tendency of the people of other countries and of all past ages. For bodily health and recreation, and for mental invigoration, sea air, sea bathing, sea scenery and sea entertainments are invaluable. Their pleasures and advantages are peculiar and satisfying. A work, therefore, which contains, in condensed outline, much and varied information and suggestion, with reference to life on the sea shore, seems demanded and is herewith presented to the public.

# LIFE AT THE SEA SHORE.

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## CHAPTER I.

### ATTRACTI0NS AND BENEFITS GENERALLY OF THE SEA SHORE.

SO MANY, in our time, are making the sea shore their perpetual residence, and so many more are spending the whole, or a part, of every summer upon it, it becomes a natural enquiry, and the first,—What is there at the shore that renders it so attractive?

One thing, and the chief with many, is its *Healthfulness*. Where the water is good, and there is no marsh breeding malaria, there is no more healthy place, for some persons and constitutions, and individuals afflicted with particular diseases, to live at, or visit. The air, the bathing, the unique and charming scenery, the amusements and novelties, combine to exhilarate the spirits, drive off disease, and give tone to the system. Some constitutions and diseases may require a choice of sea side locality and a gradual introduction; so strong and rapid is the action of the air and water. This can readily be provided for. There is no person or state but that the coast, somewhere, will benefit.

Another attraction of the sea shore, independent of its effect upon the health, is the *Scenery*. It is not only new and peculiar, to those who live in the interior, but men never tire of it. Sail and steam vessels, more or less numerous, and of

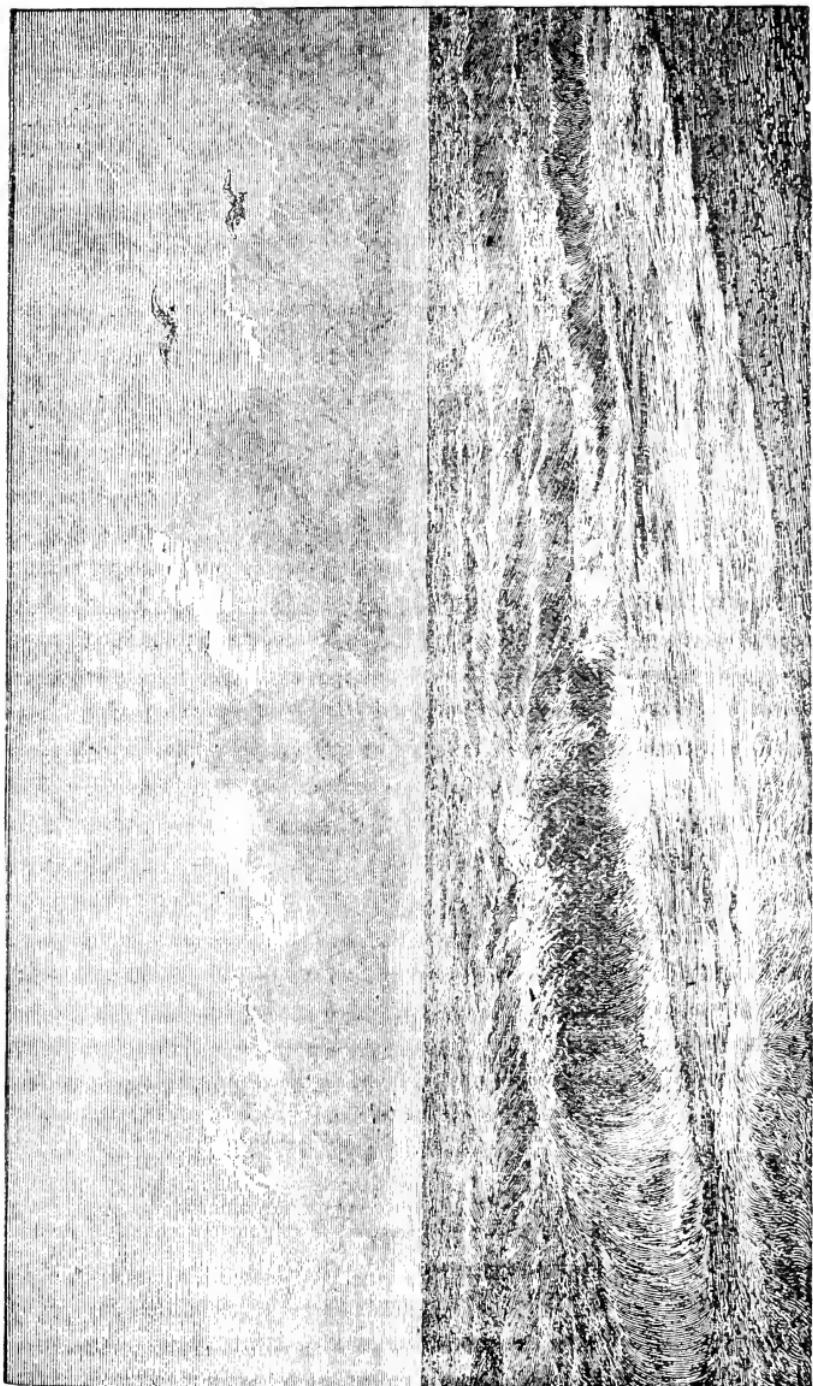
all sizes and characters: as Ships, Barques, Brigs, Schooners, Sloops and Yachts, some of them government vessels, men of war or revenue cutters, others merchantmen or in the passenger traffic, fishing smacks and pilot boats; some swift clippers, others lumbering junks; some outward, others homeward bound; coasters or distant voyagers, fill the eye and excite the imagination pleasantly, as they sail gaily on, constantly shifting their place, or as they battle with adverse wind and tempest. There are few things that afford, for the time being, more pleasure than the sight of a ship under full sail. Huge porpoises tumbling through the waters, sea gulls, flapping and cooing, the sun rising out of the water or setting on it, the waves descending and mounting upwards, tossing the sea craft; or at night the distant, or near, perhaps numerous, lighthouses, and the lights of vessels on their voyages, are rich with suggestions, and memories of the past. The coming in of the tide with its often fierce rush and floating treasures, its flotsam and jetsam as these were called in the old maritime codes, and the tempest, occasionally mingling sea and sky, fill the mind with awe and wonder.

Another attraction of the sea shore is its *Sounds*. The moan of the sea, preceding a storm, the surf, thundering in its constant breaking on the shore, swells the soul of the listener with emotions of pathos and sublimity and awe.

A further attraction of the sea shore is its *Amusements*. Some of them are peculiar, at least to those who live afar from any water course or lake. Such amusements are rowing, sailing, fishing, bathing. These may not be always practicable on the open sea. But on most coasts there are sheltered bays, and creeks, where they can be enjoyed.

The *Popularity* of the shore further augments its attractiveness. There is no lack of society there. Everybody goes to the shore; all nationalities, all ranks, and professions, and occupations. There, are the cultivated and refined, the wealthy, youth and beauty, the mature, the gay and fashionable, the retired and quiet.

"THE SEA."



Still another attraction may be the peculiar *Historical Associations* of a place. The fact of the wreck of argosies on the coast, the passage near by, for generations, of swift ships, peaceful merchantmen, or men of war,—that on its strand once crowded, perhaps, the redman—that opposite, may have been fought some great naval battle—that happy crowds of the present generation have wandered there, or that the spot has been embalmed in poetry, history, or on canvas, attracts men according to their tastes. “He who has not seen the Mediterranean,” said Dr. Samuel Johnson, “is only half educated, and has missed, thus far, one of the greatest pleasures of life.” The reason of this he found in the historical associations, which clustered on its shores.

*Commerce*, with foreign nations, or the fisheries, attracts multitudes to the seashores. But this is a matter of the seaside cities, and of business, which does not concern us here.

The testimony of Dr. Prime, of the *New York Observer*, written after he had just been spending one of his summer vacations on Mount Desert, in Maine, is to the point here :

“The ocean is a perpetual joy to one who stays on shore. Its voice is a great psalm. Its heaving bosom is ever new in its many charms. How deep! and what wealth of mystery in its depths! One never tires of thinking about the sea; and so to live upon its borders, in the full enjoyment of its sight and sound, is a study, an improvement, a solace and delight.”

## CHAPTER II.

### TRANSIENT VISITS, AND SUMMER AND PERMANENT RESIDENCE ON THE SEA SHORE.

#### *Section 1. Excursions to the Sea Side.*

FROM the large cities, and from farming districts and villages, near the sea, and from the far interior, capable of being reached by rail cars, or steamboats, excursions, for a day, or even several days, to the sea shore have become common and popular. One day spent at the sea side is a great and lasting benefit, in the cheer given to the spirits, the new ideas that are obtained, and in the memories that spring up, in all after life.

Families and combinations of families, neighborhoods and combinations of neighborhoods, churches, schools, and societies, every year make these excursions. Railroads, or steamboat, or hotel companies, or officials, or private speculator, or individuals selected from among themselves, make all the necessary arrangements: relieving individuals of all care.

Provision is usually found in abundance on the ground for a price. But parties may, if they choose, carry their own baskets, and resolve themselves into a pic-nic. At some sea side resorts, there are special excursion houses. A bathing suit, an opera glass, a guide book, and perhaps a little extra clothing, it may be desirable for some to carry with them.

Large excursion parties are very liable to experience

delays, on the passage to and fro. To invalids and children especially, this may prove very tiresome. Those in charge should study to prevent this; and those liable to be subjected to the annoyance should provide for it before leaving home, and what alleviation they can, in the time of it, in good cheer.

These excursions afford home society, and an opportunity of visiting the shore at a minimum of expense; and so are desirable over solitary visitation:

### *Section 2. Tenting on the Beach.*

Where there are no public houses, or cottages, tenting out is the only practicable mode of spending more than one day on the beach. It is an independent, and may be an economical, and pleasant way. Considerable expense and trouble, and discomfort, however, and disaster even, may attend. A storm, for example, will spoil the delights of the situation, and distance and luxurious tables may make it expensive and uncomfortable.

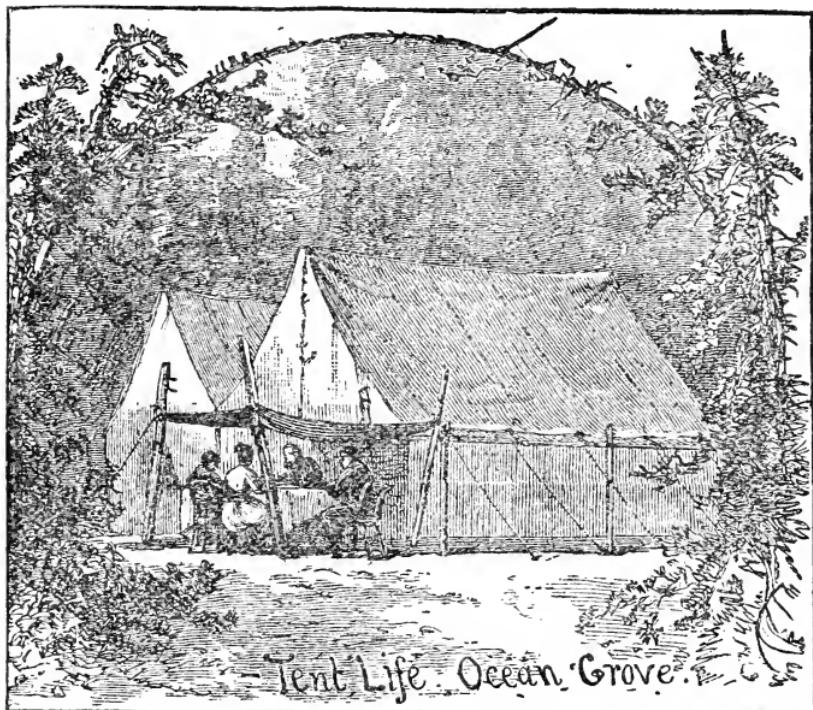
Parties preferring to camp out by themselves may, in some places, find many conveniences on the ground therefor. But if it is intended to follow up the practice, year after year, unless transportation is too troublesome and expensive, it will be better to provide one's own tent and other necessary things. Possibly a tent, with other conveniences, might be stored somewhere near by, ready for the next season. This would be a gain.

Choice of place is most important. The open sands are too much exposed. The shadow of a bluff, or hill, is perhaps the best. The edge of a piece of woods would be most favorable, except perhaps in a thunder storm. A supply of good water near by, should be certain.

For farmers, or persons owning a team, it might be desirable to go with one. Transportation would thus be reduced to a minimum. For a small family, the wagon might answer, at least in part, in place of a tent. The chief difficulty

would be, providing for the feeding, and shelter of the team, unless there were some available stables, or farm establishment near by. A team will be convenient as affording amusement during the stay.

Camping out should not be undertaken without sufficient provision for protection and comfort. Storms and marauders must be provided against; and the women, children, invalids,



TENT LIFE.

and weakly persons properly cared for. A goodly and congenial society should go together.

There are so many things necessary to make camp life enjoyable, which it will be a work to gather and convey, that to most persons it will appear, probably too troublesome, and expensive. But to those who may be disposed to try it,

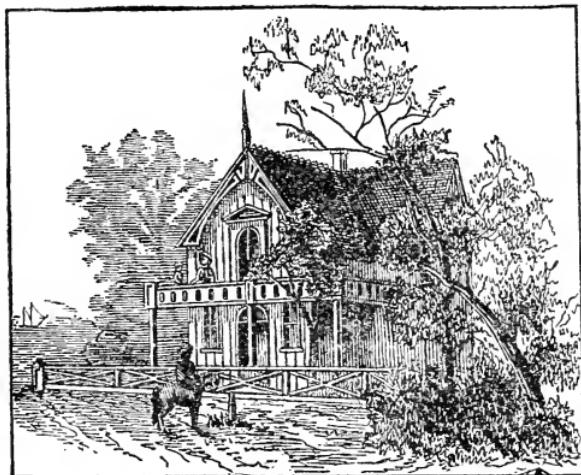
we will give a few hints, as to what it may be desirable to provide.

Besides a tent of sufficient size, it will be necessary to carry such things as are needful for food supply, sleeping, protection from the ground and weather, sitting down, the toilet, amusement and sickness. For a fire for cooking, it will be best to take two crotch sticks, and a cross piece, and a chain, or rope, and hook. Fuel ought to be obtained, for the gathering, on the beach. Some matches will be essential. A pot, frying pan, and kettle, and pans for making and baking bread, and a Dutch oven, will complete this part of the outfit. A coffee or tea pot, some plates and cups, knives and forks, and spoons, dishes, and a pitcher or two, and a table cloth, is all that will be needful for the table. Provisions may be taken according to taste. As far as possible, it will be desirable to cook them before hand. Bread, butter, potatoes, coffee or tea, sugar, ham or tongue, eggs, cake, rice, biscuits, fruit, oatmeal, pepper, salt, flour, and baking powder should be taken. Fish and milk ought to be obtained on the shore. Boards, with something to prop them up, may answer for a table; and the same, or camp stools, for seats. Pails, wash bowl, soap, looking glass, washing and dish towels will be necessary. Beds and bedding, and boards to raise them from the ground, some reading matter, games, and possibly some simple medicines, extra clothing and bathing suits will also be needed. With them, and good society, a few days may possibly be spent very comfortably, in tenting on the beach.

### *Section 3. A Cottage by the Sea.*

Those who desire that their families should live on the sea shore, or even only spend their summers there, will find it more economical, and in some respects pleasanter, to rent, furnished or unfurnished, or buy, or build for themselves, a house.

If business can be vacated for a while, it need not cost much more, to leave the city, and stay a few months in one's own cottage, on the shore, than it would to remain in the city. The additional cost will consist in rent, and in travel to and fro. And this may be balanced, by cheaper living, and clothing; and the saving possibly of a bill for doctor, and nurse, and drugs, and by time gained for school and business, through increased health and energy. Families can make their sojourn at the shore, in their own cottage, cost what they choose, little or much. Where it is not desired to spend



COTTAGE BY THE SEA.

the whole summer on the shore, two or three families might combine, and go thither, at different times of the season, to the same house, and so the expense might be lessened somewhat, and convenience subserved.

Cottages, furnished or unfurnished, may generally be rented, at most of the popular sea side resorts, for the whole, or part, of a year. Sometimes, owners of cottages do not wish, certain seasons, to occupy them themselves; desiring to stay at home, or go elsewhere. Cottages are built, too, for the express purpose of renting them; some of which may

be furnished. Renting is attended with less care and risk; but it is more dependent, and may be most expensive.

Or, a cottage on the shore may, at any time, anywhere, be bought. There are men who build them for sale, or will build them to order. An extravagant price, over cost, need not be paid.

Or, if a person desire to build a sea side cottage for himself, he may readily do so, with little risk, and at small expense of time. First: lots may be obtained in any place desired. There is, as yet, a large unoccupied area, on the shore. The price of a lot will vary with the place, and the location, also with the size and character of the lot. In choosing a site for a cottage, convenience to home, healthfulness, and the gratification of taste, should be considered. Special regard should be had to the water of any proposed place, its freedom from malaria, and the provisions for the removal of sewerage. In building a house, if time cannot be spared for much personal supervision, or if a person is unused to the art of building, a reliable builder, and possibly a supervising architect, can, and must, be employed. The expense will not be increased, or only a little, and it will pay to incur it. A house may cost any amount desired, according to size, style, and finish. It will probably be best to build of wood. A cellar is desirable, but may be dispensed with, if only a refrigerator is had, and ice can be readily obtained. If the cottage is designed only for a summer residence, one chimney may be sufficient, and that need be no more than a flue. Instead of lath and plaster, felted paper may be used, though this latter is not so good and costs nearly as much. If this is used it may be covered with wallpaper, and strips of wood. This is cheapening a cottage. One, convenient, respectable, and large enough for a considerable family, without any unnecessary adjuncts, not counting the lot, and outside buildings, fence, etc., may in this way be built for less than \$1,000. In building a house,

be sure to have a fire-place, and piazzas for two stories, and look well to sewerage. Have the latter to yourself.

A very large lot is scarcely desirable: for it cannot ordinarily be utilized, and will require care, and expense, to fence and keep it in order. But little improvement, besides the cottage, and a fence, is needed at the sea shore. The season of occupation is usually too short for a garden. A cistern, with a filtering arrangement, may supply all the water, making a well unnecessary. But little in the way of out-houses is necessary. A wash and fuel house, and a henry, will be useful. A stable and carriage house, with a hay loft, and convenience for storing feed, is desirable only where it can be easily afforded.

All the heavy, and common, furniture of the house, should be stationary; whether rented or owned. Costly furniture is not desirable. Matting, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, chairs, mattrasses, tables, mirrors, lounges, a stove, if there is no range, with some crockery, cooking and washing utensils, and a few minor things, of comparatively little value, should go with the house. Small common things may be boxed up, during the winter, and left in the house. Light things, and articles of condensed value, should be taken back to the city, whether persons intend to return or not, the next summer ; or if duplicates exist for use at the winter home or can be afforded, they may be stored in some place, of greater safety than an unoccupied house.

Cottages, vacated during the winter months, must be left in charge of some one, who will air them occasionally, and protect them against intruders. Some one may possibly be obtained to live in them. Or what is more feasible, and economical, a person may be employed to look after one in common with other like cottages. Where a cottage is unoccupied, the windows should be boarded.

When, during any season, a party who owns a house does not wish to occupy it, they can probably readily rent it, for

a good rate of interest, making it possibly, even in a pecuniary light, one of their best investments.

Cottages by the sea, owned by those occupying them, or cottages for rent, in connection with hotels, or separate, and which may be had, in some places, by the month, or season, or the year round, are becoming more and more popular. Persons from the near, and more distant cities, and from all parts of the country, own them. In some places, it has been long so. At Brighton, on the English coast, in Sussex county, it has been so, for over a century. That place received its first impulse, from a work of Dr. Richard Russel, on "the uses of sea water." It now extends three miles along the water front, contains 100,000 inhabitants, and has theatres, and hospitals, a college, ocean piers, and every species of bathing establishment. George the Fourth, when he was Prince of Wales, made it his residence, and contributed greatly towards making the place fashionable. On the Mediterranean, the Coast of Liguria, for thirty-seven miles, is covered with towns, and villas; extending from Lavonia on one side to Genoa, thirteen miles, and from Genoa, twenty-four miles, to Chiavori, on the other side. In the United States, the whole Atlantic coast, from Mount Desert, in Maine, to Cape May, New Jersey, is dotted with summer cottages, and public resorts. The passion for a home on the sea, at least a part of the year, is deep, and seems likely to be abiding.

#### *Section 4.—Commercial Cities near the Coast.*

Large cities are not summer resorts, but trading marts, or manufacturing centres. The largest are on the water, either bays or arms of the sea, or up the rivers, or on lakes connecting with the seaboard by canals. They are the medium of communication with, and between, the interior and foreign countries. The mass of men live in these cities. There are great cities in the interior cut off from all com-

munication with sea, lake, canal or river. Such cities are Manchester in England, Moscow in Russia, and Jerusalem in Palestine. They are comparatively few and small. Dublin, Glasgow, Liverpool, London, Paris, Madrid, Lisbon, Vienna, Constantinople, Calcutta, Bombay, Canton, Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, New Orleans, Galveston, and San Francisco, are all on, or near, the sea. The greatest cities of the interior, both of Europe, and of the United States, are on lakes, or rivers, or canals. In our own country, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, and Chicago, are on lakes. Hartford, Albany, St. Paul, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Nashville, and Richmond, are on rivers. Syracuse, Utica, and Rochester, are on a canal. Water is the common element on which they all sit, and mostly salt water. The cities by the sea, throughout the world, employ a million of sailors, and own a quarter of a million of vessels that go to sea. They are thick with inhabitants, such is the popularity and importance of the seaside.

The inhabitants of those cities, however, are not content to live in them during the summer. They seek the country. They overflow into the rural regions or on the coasts. The near bycities are the great feeders of the rural shores. These cities are on, or near, the sea; but they are not sea side resorts. These latter places are of another character.

#### *Section 5.—Fishing Towns by the Sea.*

There are towns on all coasts that are largely built up by sea fishing. Whale, cod, mackerel, and herring fishing have produced such. New London and Stonington in Connecticut, Sag Harbor and Greenport on Long Island, New Bedford and Nantucket in Massachusetts, were founded out of whale fishing. Yarmouth, England, is a large fishing town, the foundation of which was the herring fisheries. Gloucester, Massachusetts, is prominent as a fishing town, the chief support being cod and mackerel fishing. But these places

are not chosen as summer resorts, however convenient and attractive they may be.

#### *Section 6.—Sea Side Resorts proper.*

Not every place on the shore is fitted to be a resort. It may be too low, the bathing may not be good, it is perhaps inconvenient of access, or it is malarious, or a large city or fishing village may be there. But wherever a coast is good and accessible to large cities, a great and wealthy population, and to the interior, it is dotted, more or less, with resorts; principally for the summer. The tendency is for these to increase. They are common, on the shores of Great Britain, Europe, and the United States. Some of these have become large and fashionable centres. Others, as yet, are small; only just commencing their career.

These places are mostly summer residences of wealthy men, or of invalids seeking health, or of citizens, who have been confined for many months to city air, and scenes, and business, and who desire for a season relaxation, freedom, and recreation. Their sojourn is usually short, two or three weeks, or at most, perhaps, a couple of months, covering July and August. There is a tendency, however, springing up, to extend the time. Many now send their families, earlier than has been common in years past, and allow them to remain longer. This is especially the case in places measurably built up, where there are churches and society. It is healthier, and may be more economical, to leave the city and live all summer by the sea side.

There is a growing disposition to make the sea side a winter as well as a summer home; and so for these resorts to become large towns, and cities even. First there is needed a considerable population to take care of property, used only during the summer months, and needing to be repaired, and painted, for another season. New cottages and buildings, also, are to be erected. Many, at these

places, live by catering to summer residents; and when they are gone they are able, and prefer, to remain, and take care of their own property. More and more men and families, too every year, where a resort has good schools and churches, and sufficient agreeable society, and is near to a city, or a person's place of business, and where it is readily accessible by boat or rail, are making it their principal residence, all the year round. The families may make excursions to, or a temporary residence in, the city, during the winter, as men do to and in the country, in summer time. But the sea shore is their home. The head of the family goes to, and comes from, his business, perhaps, daily. Others, perhaps, having retired from business, or their business being of a nature that allows it, make these places their constant home, as well as that of their families.

There are many good reasons why men, where they can, should remove their families from cities, and centres of business, and to the sea shore, and themselves retire thither, at night, when they cannot stay, during the day. It is good for some to escape the expense of city life, and to flee its dissipations, temptations, and follies. Some may prefer a rural village, in the back country, or retired farm, for this purpose. But the sea side has so many things to commend it to the attention of men, that it is coming to be preferred. The temperature there is not only lower in summer, but it is higher in winter, than places in the interior, of corresponding latitude. For weakly children, and invalids, it is the most desirable spot they can be at. Snows are light on the sea board, and seldom abide long on the ground. The soil, being generally of a porous nature, soon dries up, and the roads are almost always good. The air is dryer and purer than in the interior; the temperature more equable; and the climate more agreeable. Vegetation at the sea shore springs up earlier and lasts longer than it does elsewhere. Asbury

Park and Atlantic City, in New Jersey, have both, now, a considerable population, which is there the whole year round.

Thus far, the places established as resorts for health and pleasure have not been turned into places of manufactures. They have been kept sacred to health, recreation, and repose. The business that has been done in them has been only such as is necessary for the inhabitants. But the time will come when some of them at least will carry on not only a large trade with the adjacent back country, but when the hum of the factory will be heard in them. This may be wise, or necessary, and perhaps not objectionable. When the latter is the case, summer visitors, and persons seeking greater quiet, will only be turned to other places, near by or more distant, and of a different character.

#### *Section 7. Public Accommodations at the Sea Shore.*

Hotels and boarding houses, of all sizes and character, summer and winter, kept on both the European and American plans, are common at the sea side. These are not always as substantially built, and as fine, as in cities, and where they are used permanently; and, in some places, they do not and cannot on account of their seclusion afford all the luxuries attainable elsewhere. They are, however, comfortable notwithstanding, and some of them unexceptionably so: and their lack, if any there be, is compensated, by advantages not to be found in the cities or interior. Charges are about the same, as at other summer resorts and in the cities, in the case of houses of like grade. Where houses are open for the public, only part of a year, it must be expected that the charges will be higher than where they are open all the year round. The same rent has to be paid for three months' use, as for twelve, and other expenses are large in proportion.

To those who desire rest, and home comforts, who are averse to bustle and fashionable society, quiet houses and farm homes are generally available. For invalids and some

constitutions such houses, which may be an easy ride or walk back from the shore, are most desirable.

Physicians are usually at hand. It may be that there are resident physicians, acquainted with all the diseases and needs of the locality. Where this is not the case, there are commonly physicians present, on their summer vacation : or there professionally. Ordinarily a physician will not be needed by visitors. Accidents, however, may occur, needing the skill of one : and invalids may require their attention. Parties going to the sea shore, on a sojourn, should consult their family physician, where there is reason to anticipate disease and trouble : and perhaps take with them a few simple medicines, suited to their constitution and state, and to the character of the place whither they go.

Telegraph, and Post, Offices, and News Stands, Livery Stables, Yachts and Row Boats, Bath Houses and Dresses, and other conveniences and accommodations, are more or less common at all established sea side resorts. Also churches or preaching on the Sabbath.

## CHAPTER III.

### SPECIAL PROVISIONS NECESSARY.

The first special provision to be made for a coast visit consists in *clothing*. Cool evenings, and cold storms, even in summer time, may occur. However warm it is in the interior, it is always cooler on the shore. Under clothing, even shawls, and overcoats, therefore, a broad brim hat for ladies, and those liable to sun burn, should be taken, if an early or late stay is contemplated.

The next thing to be provided is *bathing costume*. This may sometimes be hired. But it will be pleasanter to use one's own.

*Spades* and *buckets* should be carried for the little ones to use in the sand.

By all, but especially by persons of weak eyes, blue or green *spectacles*, or eye glasses, should be provided. The glare of the sun upon the water, and the sands, is blinding and hurtful to the eyes. Its heat also is intense to the feet and head and should be provided for.

An *opera* or *spy glass* will be found very useful and entertaining, by bringing distant objects into full view, which, otherwise, would be undiscernible. Such objects are vessels, fish, bathers, etc. The use of one is not injurious to the eyes. Both eyes should be kept open in using one.

A *microscope* will prove amusing and instructive. Minute, and new, and curious objects, in animal and vegetable life, and in minerals, are encountered on the shore. The study

of these, made possible only by this little instrument, will inspire wonder, and beguile time, which might otherwise hang heavy. A simple lens will serve a good purpose.

*Books and games* should be carried to the shore. There will probably occur days of wet and storm, or hours of fierce sunshine, when it will be too unpleasant to stroll on the beach, or engage in any outside sport. These may then prove very desirable companions. The books should be of a light character, or connected with the sea shore : not such as require much thought.

Those who own *horses and carriages*, should take them with them. Rides, every day, will be found both healthful and amusing.

Some simple *medicines*, especially if these are not readily attainable at the shore, should be taken, especially for diarrhoea and constipation; extremes developed according to constitution and habit. If water has to be crossed, in order to reach the resort, a few lemons will be useful, in counteracting sea sickness. Carbonate of soda will be found useful, especially in counteracting the sting of the jelly fish.

Where the trip is only for a day, if there is no good excursion house, or restaurant, a *lunch basket* should be taken. Especially should this be done by families. It will be most economical, and independent, and pleasant, and afford the best distribution of the time allowed.

*Base ball shoes* will be found most serviceable for the feet. They are not injured by the salt water, as are leather. Cotton to place in the ears while bathing may be desirable. Persons that have a cottage to themselves should be sure to have a hammock or two. When parties are going to stay at an hotel, in which they may be placed in an elevated story, an half inch rope as a fire escape may be a prudent provision. It might not be amiss to carry a small cord, to be borne when bathing and thrown out for relief in peril.

## CHAPTER IV.

### BATHING IN SEA WATER.

#### *Section 1. Benefits of sea water bathing.*

All the benefits incident to fresh water bathing belong to the sea water bath. It is, first, an act of cleanliness. Impurities are removed thereby from the skin. But its benefits lie chiefly beyond this. Through the shock and reaction, and by opening the pores of the body, the circulation of the blood is increased, breathing becomes freer, impurities are removed from the blood, the organs act more perfectly, and the muscles, nerves and brain are invigorated ; and thus the debilitated are restored, certain diseases are cured or helped, convalescents confirmed, healthfulness and vigor is stored up, the robust are confirmed, buoyancy and cheerfulness of spirit is promoted, and disease prevented.

It is one of the best means for curing or helping to cure dyspepsia, paralysis, asthma, hay fever, rheumatism, spinal affections, and liver, kidney and skin ailments. In Russia, the bath is used to prevent or drive off fever. It is of special advantage to women and strumous children. It prevents colds. Its operation is direct, quick, and energetic. The epidermis or outer cuticle of the human body is covered with innumerable pores, small openings, invisible to the naked eye. Immediately underneath is a net work of nerves and blood vessels which are in communication with the several organs of the frame. When the pores are made free, they not

only extrude waste matter, but let in the air and other materials. In sea water, there has been discovered by the chemist, nearly thirty different substances. Some of these act medicinally through the open pores. When the pores of the body are clogged up, the muscles become flaccid, the nerves lax, the organs torpid, and the circulation of the blood impeded and unequal. Sea water bathing at once corrects all this, by opening the pores.

All peoples have taken to the bath in some form, the hip, sponge, shower, douse, dip, or plunge, according to the necessities of individual constitutions, and states of the system and the nature of their diseases ; one kind being good for one person, or class : another being better for other constitutions and diseases. That is the best bath, in which the water is entered, and the whole body is submerged. It is the most common form at the sea side. Bathing in some way is inculcated by some religions. In Mohammedan countries the bath house is as common as the mosque ; intended both for cleanliness, and the restoration from disease or its prevention. Frequent washings characterized the Jews.

The sea water of nature is most to be preferred. A fair substitute may be prepared far away from the sea, by the art of the apothecary, through the use of a few substances,—as chloride of sodium, chloride of magnesium, sulphate of lime, chloride of potassium, sulphate of magnesium, carbonate of lime and bromide of magnesium, in proper proportions, mingled with fresh water. Or simple rock salt alone will do. But this is inferior ; while it is unaccompanied with the air of the sea side, which is as potent as the water itself. A resort to the sea side, with regular and proper sea water bathing, will make other medicinal remedies, both internal and external, altogether or partially unnecessary, in most persons and cases.

*Section 2. Persons injured by Bathing.*

Persons are seldom injured by bathing. Where it is done, it is often the result of imprudence, rather than of necessity. Still there are certain constitutions, and states of the system which endanger bathers. Every man's family physician should, therefore, be consulted, as to the propriety or impropriety of using the open sea bath; or great care should be exercised, as to the kind of sea bath used, and the time of entering and remaining in it.

Very aged, and delicate persons, women and children, and those affected with heart disease, or of apoplectic tendency or liable to disease of any of the great blood vessels, or subject to brain difficulties ; persons suffering from any acute disease or organic affection ; those much debilitated, women in certain stages, those in whom reaction,—the return of the blood to the surface, after having been driven violently in on the centres, by entering the cold plunge bath,—and in whom the healthy glow, which ought to follow, does not take place rapidly, perhaps not for several hours, persons in whom fullness in the head supervenes on the use of the bath, and those who, as is frequently the case with women and children, are full of fear, had better if not wholly abstain from the use of the bath, use it sparingly and cautiously. In no way, is the blood driven in upon the internal organs, with so much force and suddenness, as in one's becoming incased in cold water. By indulging in the bath, the nervous system may in some cases experience too severe a shock, and even death may ensue.

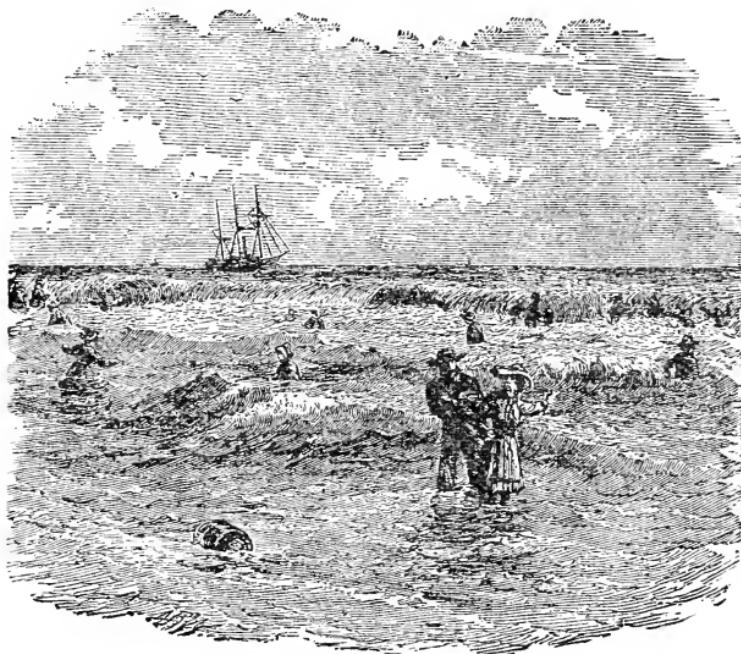
Such need not be deprived altogether, however, of sea water bathing. The tepid, warm, or hot water bath, or the hip and sponge bath, may be used, perhaps, with benefit. And it may be that, without risk or danger, some of these persons may bathe in the open sea, if only they approach gradually, when the water is at its warmest, and stay in the bath for a brief time only.

But if the bath of the open sea must be abstained from,

out of necessity, or if it is done by choice, the sea shore may still be, to those thus affected, the best of all tonics. The bath of the sea air, day and night, and the bath of the sun, in constant strolls on the beach, and sitting on the sands, with good company or reading and contemplating the grandeur of the ocean, and the beauties of the scenery around, is quite equal in benefit to the open sea water bath, when the pores otherwise are kept open. By some, it is thought even superior.

### *Section 3. Surf and Still Water Bathing.*

Surf bathing, where it is not dangerous, nor is feared, and in the case of persons strong enough to battle with it, is the



SURF BATHING.

most desirable. It occasions greater exercise, and is more exhilarating and healthgiving.

Where persons are weakly or timid, or the surf is dangerous, and generally speaking by persons unaccustomed to the water, and especially by all women and children, still water is to be preferred, at least at first. The surf seems colder than still water, occasioned by the constant rush of fresh cold water over the body from the sea.

These are not always found in combination, at seaside resorts. But they are, very frequently. That resort which affords both, other things being equal, is to be sought.

Into neither surf nor still water should a woman or a child be forced. It is not necessary to bathe in the open sea, and any attempt to force it is not only cruel to the feelings, but may prove hurtful to the system.

#### *Section 4. Open Sea and House Bathing. Hot and Cold Baths.*

Open sea bathing is to be preferred. It is better, in a sanitary point of view, than is house bathing ; and it is more economical. The weather, however, sometimes interferes with it, and some persons are too weak physically, or are too sensitive to public gaze to undergo it ; while there are those who may be specially endangered thereby.

For such as cannot enjoy the open sea bath, and for all in stormy weather, constructed baths, in which fresh sea water is introduced, afford the best opportunity for bathing. Persons may enjoy the bath in them with perfect safety, freedom from care, without exposure, at any hour, with access to all conveniences. The bath may be used here, also, without clothing, which is a more convenient and effective mode of bathing. Being under cover, the bather is protected from the sun, and his feet are saved from being hurt.

Constructed baths were very common among the ancient Greeks and Romans, and the Orientals. They were built and used, not only for health but as places of public concourse, where friends might meet; the news of the day be rehearsed; and recitations be heard from poets, philosophers and rhetoricians.

Emperors and great men constructed them. They were patronized by all classes. Some of them were of immense size. Diocletian built one at Rome in which 18,000 persons could swim, at the same moment. Caracalla erected one 1,500 feet long and 1,250 feet wide. They were often elaborately finished and adorned and were subject to strictest regulations.

In public constructed baths, the moderns, as yet, fall behind the ancients. In cities, families have their own private baths, which renders large public ones unnecessary. We have various kinds of baths—Russian, Roman, Turkish, hot and cold—and rude baths for the populace, in our large cities, where water is abundant. Few of these are used by the upper classes, however. At the seaside, until recently, bathers have chosen the open air and been contented therewith. Indeed they have had no other choice. But bathing-houses are now beginning to be erected, in connection with hotels, at the seaside, and as separate enterprises; and the time is doubtless coming when, at all our principal seaside resorts, they will become more abundant and surrounded with every comfort and luxury. Amid crowded populations they are a necessity. Those who become the pioneers in this enterprise may reap a fortune. The demand for bathing establishments becoming more and more imperative, places will be chosen for a sojourn hereafter, according as they have bathing houses and as the accommodations of these houses are.

In bath houses bathers may take cold, tepid, warm or hot baths. These are to be chosen according to age, constitution, habits, state of the system or the end wished for.

A cold bath ranges from  $32^{\circ}$  to  $85^{\circ}$ , a tepid bath from  $85^{\circ}$  to  $92^{\circ}$ , a warm bath from  $92^{\circ}$  to  $98^{\circ}$ , and a hot bath from  $98^{\circ}$  to  $112^{\circ}$ , Fahrenheit.

Cold baths are not borne well, usually, by very young children or by aged persons. If children take them at all, the water should be only moderately cool, and the bath were

better taken in a warm room. Children should remain in but a few moments, and be rubbed well afterwards with flannels. In entering the cold bath, a sense of chilliness creeps over the person ; and rigor of the body, blueness of the countenance, and deprivation of speech ensues. These usually soon pass away. If they do not, the bath should be left, and not entered again that day, where the same results, as is usually the case, are to be anticipated.

The tepid or warm bath brings the blood to the surface. No shock attends it. The pulse is unaffected. Irritability is soothed. It relaxes, however, the system, and renders it more sensitive to colds. Its best effects are experienced after excitement, fatigue or long exercise.

The hot bath quickens the pulse, increases the action of the heart, causes the head to suffer somewhat, augments the secretion of urine, promotes perspiration and causes the limbs to swell. It should be approached gradually. A chief service of the hot bath is found, in the management of strangulated hernia and in reducing dislocations. It is stimulating and in some cases is an effective tonic.

Tepid, warm and hot baths should not be continued long, or indulged in frequently. The blood, in the former case, may become too heated. In either case, the system is debilitated.

Persons affected with heart disease, or diseases of the great blood vessels, or of apoplectic tendency, are not endangered by the tepid, warm or hot water bath, as they are by cold water, warm air and vapor baths.

#### *Section 5.—Dangers of Open Sea and Solitary Bathing.*

A bather, not having taken proper advice and precaution, occasioned by the action of the water on a susceptible system, may be seized with apoplexy, or heart disease ; and if no one is near to help, he may be lost, in the waters ; or he may be seized with cramp, and without aid, will drown ; or he may

be carried out of his depth, by a current, or unawares while floating simply, or borne out to sea by the tide or a heavy surf or by the treacherous undertow, without being able to swim, or if able to swim, he may become exhausted and, without assistance, will drown ; or a shark or some medusæ as the paper nautilus or argonaut which floats on the water and stings may suddenly appear, or quicksands or holes may be struck, with which he may be unable to wage single combat. A man not able to swim may become through the tide surrounded ere he is aware with deep water.

Persons, therefore, should never bathe in the open sea or in any deep water, alone. They should, also, acquaint themselves with the character of the shore or bathing place, its special dangers, in itself and to them in particular, its possible sudden descents and holes, take advice of the bathing master, and heed it, observe the signals, keep near to the ropes and boats provided as aids in emergencies, and have a friend within sight and hearing. In certain localities, some people cannot be too cautious.

It were well, if, at *every* sea side resort, a corps of men were kept to patrol the beach, sound its waters and place cautionary signals, carrying appliances, for rescuing and restoring the drowning. They might be supported by the corporation of the town or by hotels and boarding houses, or private subscription. This is done in some localities, but not in all, or regularly.

#### *Section 6. Resuscitating the Apparently Drowned.*

Every one that lives near the water, or who visits it for a time, or lives or travels on it, should study the rules for resuscitating the apparently drowned, and familiarize themselves, as far as possible, with the operation itself. They may never need to put their knowledge and skill in practice but these will be valuable acquirements, which may be the means of saving life. To send for a physician, or member of the

life saving crew, or some person who perchance is known to understand the method of manipulating, may be hazardous. They may not be found or may arrive too late. The unfortunate person may die, meanwhile.

Suitable appliances for restoring the apparently drowned should be kept at all life saving stations and at all sea side resorts. There should be plenty of blankets, and abundance of warm water always ready; or, at least, the means for obtaining it speedily; and there should be a galvanic battery.

In case of simple drowning, three minutes, or in extreme cases five, is as long as a person can remain under water and be recovered. But in cases of syncope or nervous shock, they may be under water fifteen minutes even, and be restored. The length of time that a person can live under water depends upon the amount of air he retains in his lungs. The speed of recovery depends, also, on the same. Persons may lay some time, also, out of the water, before operations are commenced, and still be revived. No signs of life may be apparent. But hope is to be maintained. Animation may be simply suspended. Attempts, therefore, should be made to restore, in all cases. Nor because success does not speedily crown manipulation is the case to be abandoned. It requires sometimes thirty, and even sixty minutes and longer, to restore signs of life.

Death in the water arises often from other causes than simple drowning; as apoplexy, etc. Of course, such cases cannot be restored; it is useless to try, and we are not required to do so, if we really know them to have become disabled from these causes.

We append two sets of rules and directions. The first we shall give are those given, and applied, by T. G. Chattle, M.D., of Long Branch, N. J., and published in the State report of the Board of Health, for 1879, pp. 46-48.

1. Cleanse the mouth, nostrils and face with a cloth or handkerchief, before the body is disturbed.

2. Tie a knot in a cloth or handkerchief, and draw it in the corner of the mouth between the teeth. This presses down the tongue, and keeps the mouth open, saving the necessity of an assistant to pull out the tongue.

3. Turn the body toward the right side, over on the face, with the head resting on the arm of the body, or anything else, to raise it three or four inches from the ground. By turning the body toward the right side, the gravity of the fluids in the stomach will force a certain amount through the pyloris, which is relaxed in asphyxia. After the body is turned on the face, clasp the arms around the body, interlacing the fingers just below the hollow of the breast bone, or over the pit of the stomach, then give several quick jerks with the interlaced fingers, upward, as if trying to jerk the breath out of the body. This produces the same movement that the stomach undergoes in vomiting, and will eject the contents of the stomach, also it will force from the trachea, froth, water, or other foreign substance that may have penetrated to the lungs. A few seconds will serve for this purpose.

4. To excite respiration, turn the body on the back; with one hand press heavily and suddenly on the pit of the stomach, while with the other hand just above it, press the chest inward and upward, then release it quickly, then grasping the body around the waist, with the operator's arms under the patient's arm-pits, raise the patient forward gently and quickly to a sitting posture, then lay it down again and press the pit of the stomach as before. The pressure upward creates an impulse toward the heart, as well as an expiration. In lifting the body, the weight of the abdominal viscera serves to draw the respiratory muscles down, which produces inspiration, while laying the body down, and pressing upon it, pushes the diaphragm up, producing expiration.

5. As the body is grasped to raise it, the operator should slap the sides of the chest below the ribs, to excite action of the phrenic nerve. These motions should be repeated about twelve times a minute. As soon as breathing is established, remove the wet clothing, replacing it with that which is dry and warm, even if it be the operator's own coat. The above can all be accomplished by one person, and had better be done mostly by one, even if assistants are near.

When there are bystanders or assistants at hand, while the operator is going through the method of respiration, let some of the others strip the patient of wet clothing, keep the chest bared to the waist, get hot water and dash it upon the chest to produce shock. Let others

rub the extremities and limbs briskly and upwardly, either with the hand or warm cloths or blankets.

After persons have been recovered, they should be warmly covered and remain undisturbed, if possible ; or, if necessary to remove them, let it be gently done and give them a little coffee, with animal broths, to aid returning vitality, as there is danger of a secondary shock after apparent recovery from drowning, which is just as severe as the original asphyxia.

Galvanism has been recommended, but the only really serviceable way in which it can be applied is by means of needles thrust into the intercostal, pectoral and diaphragm muscles, so as to reach the branches of the phrenic nerve and the larger nerves of the solar plexus.

The second set of rules and directions which we give are those which were prepared by Dr. Benjamin Howard, of New York, approved by the Academy of Medicine, and which is adopted by the Life Saving Society of the city:

The first thing to be done is to arouse the patient, if possible, without moving him. Instantly expose the face to a current of fresh air, wipe dry the mouth and nostrils, rip the clothing, so as to expose the chest and waist, and give two or three quick, smarting slaps on the stomach and chest with the open hand. If the patient does not revive, then proceed as follows:

Turn the patient on his face, a large bundle of tightly-rolled clothing being placed beneath his stomach, and press heavily over it for half a minute, or so long as fluids flow freely from the mouth.

Next turn the patient on his back, the roll of clothing being so placed beneath it as to raise the pit of the stomach above the level of any other part of the body. If there be another person present, let him, with a piece of dry cloth, hold the tip of the tongue out of one corner of the mouth, and with the other hand grasp both wrists and keep the arms forcibly stretched back above the head. This position prevents the tongue from falling back and choking the entrance to the windpipe, and increasing the prominence of the ribs tends to enlarge the chest; it is not, however, essential to success.

Kneel beside or astride the patient's hips, and with the balls of the thumbs resting on either side of the pit of the stomach, let the fingers fall into the grooves between the short ribs, so as to afford the best grasp of the waist. Now, using your knees as a pivot, throw all your weight forward on your hands, and at the same time squeeze the waist between them, as if you wished to force everything in the chest up-

wards out of the mouth; deepen the pressure while you can count slowly one, two, three; then suddenly let go with a final push, which springs you back to your first kneeling position. Remain erect on your knees while you can count one, two; then repeat the same motions as before, at a rate gradually increased from four or five to fifteen times in a minute, and continue thus this bellows movement with the same regularity that is observable in the natural motions of breathing, which you are imitating.

Continue thus for from one to two hours, or until the patient breathes; for a while after carefully deepen the first short gasps into full breaths, and continue the drying and rubbing, which should have been unceasingly practised from the beginning.

As soon as the breathing has become established, strip the patient, wrap him in blankets only, put him in a bed comfortably warm, but with a free circulation of fresh air, and leave him to perfect rest. If necessary, give a little hot brandy and water, or other stimulant at hand, every ten or fifteen minutes for the first hour, and as often thereafter as may seem expedient.

#### *Section 7.—The Art of Swimming, as an adjunct.*

Every one that goes to on or in the water should learn to swim. With this art, he may save himself and others, when otherwise loss of life would occur. Swimming may be practised as an exercise and amusement, but it is chiefly valuable in saving life, one's own or another's, in jeopardy from drowning.

Persons naturally swim. The specific gravity of the human body is very little more than that of water; especially of sea water, which is denser and more buoyant than fresh. Some art, however, is necessary: Persons thrown for the first time into deep water by accident or want of caution, being unable to swim and beginning to sink, naturally throw their arms out and up, as if imploring help thereby, or as reaching to catch hold of something. This hastens sinking. Such, however, is the buoyancy of the body, through the air contained in the system and clothes, that it will rise again to the surface almost always, and sometimes a second time. For the

want of a little art, however, or through exhaustion, it finally sinks to rise no more.

In learning to swim, the pupil should wade into water about breast deep. Then he should turn about and face the shore. Next, he should throw something between himself and the land and instantly plunge after it. He will by this means through the buoyancy of the water, come to float.

The object now is to gain and maintain, as much as possible, the horizontal position. An assistant at this stage on whose hand, the learner may, in his first efforts, be buoyed up to the right position, is desirable. Proper attitude will soon be attained, if confidence only is exercised, which is now a prime requisite.

The next end to be attained is propulsion. To effect this, the arms and legs should be flexed simultaneously and slowly towards the body and then rapidly extended. The hands should be held flat; and the person should reach forward with them and his feet as far as possible. In kicking out, the legs should be extended wide apart; and when brought together again, the heels should be made to touch, and the toes in a body to extend; as the flat of the foot would otherwise only impede swimming.

There are several modes of swimming: breast, back, right or left side. Breast swimming, the one above described, is the commonest, and the easiest learned and practised; but it involves the largest amount of resisting surface. In swimming on the back, it is necessary to use only the legs. In fact, the hands and arms cannot be used to advantage or without too much fatigue. They should be folded on the breast. The head must be kept, partly, under water; the face only being out. After swimming on the breast and back has been learned, it may be useful to learn to swim on either side, as a relief, and of service possibly in relieving the drowning; but such swimming is much the hardest in practice.

Where persons are thrown into circumstances in which they

are required to be in the water for a long time, or long for their strength, they may find relief, by treading the water. In doing this, the body should be kept upright and the head well out of water. Sustaining and propelling one's self in this attitude is accomplished by treading the water rapidly, as if ascending stairs.

Diving is sometimes well, as an exercise and amusement, and necessary for the recovery of the lost. It also affords relief, where it cannot be attained or is not desired by at once leaving the water. In descending, the hands should be closed together and projected forward, as if to cleave the water, and the feet should touch at the heel. In rising, the hands should be thrown over the head, in the same way.

Ability to swim may be called into service, to save others from drowning. When this is the case, the drowning man should be approached from behind, and be helped by the hair, or by placing one or both the hands under his arm-pits to raise him to a right position. Then the drowning man should be asked to place one or both of his hands, if possible, on the shoulder of his assistant. Care must be taken to prevent the drowning person grasping his assistant, for in this case both will be in danger of sinking.

#### *Section 8. Bathing Costume.*

Where persons go to the shore alone, or with only their families or intimate friends, and they find none others there, they may use their own every day and commonest clothes with which to go into the water. If practicable, as to weather and those present, they may go in naked. This latter may be the better way.

But where there is a mixed company and strangers, a suit appropriated to and specially designed for the purpose should be used. This may, in some cases, be hired on the ground. Hiring relieves of trouble in carrying and taking care of the garments : but, if a suit is to be used many times, it is least

economical. Persons had better take their own suits. They will look better in them, feel better, and it will be cheaper. Care must be taken where they leave their change of raiment and other valuables or that they leave them in proper hands.

The costume used may be bought, of the costumer, or it may be home made. It ought to be provided before going to the shore.

It should consist of twilled flannel, strong, and colored brown, blue or gray. The garment should be in one piece of light goods, and consist of pantaloons and coat over them. It should fit loose, be buttoned not tied, and have no unnecessary appendage. It should be made strongly and in good style, according perhaps to the fashion of the locality. The above are the main things of suitable bathing costume. But some would add rubbers or sandals. These protect the feet from sharp stones and crabs. Otherwise however, they are an incumbrance, and undesirable. Any thing but sandals will fill with sand and come off. Some would add a broad brimmed hat. This acts as a protector from the sun and wind. But as it is desirable to plunge the head under water in bathing, this also is an incumbrance : and it is unnecessary.

#### *Section 9. When to enter, and how long to remain in, the water.*

By beginners, a bath should not be taken oftener than twice or thrice a week. When the system becomes accustomed to it, one may be allowed every day.

A cold bath should be taken by no one, on a full meal. Two hours, at least, ought to elapse after eating, before entering the water. The outward pressure of the water and its coldness tends to engorge the internal organs with blood driven in from the surface : the consequence of which is, in connection with the presence of a full meal in the stomach, nausea and vomiting, or congestion, headache and other disagreeable symptoms and possibly even fatal effects.

A cold water bath should not be taken either when a person is suffering from lassitude occasioned by over exertion of body or mind. Reaction, which is all important, may not follow with sufficient rapidity and strength.

A moderate degree of warmth and perspiration may allow a cold bath to be taken ; provided the air and water is not too chilly. But, when a person is overheated, such bath is dangerous, being followed by congestion, cold, constipation, etc. No one should go into a cold bath while cold.

The open sea bath should be taken, if possible, when the tide is running in and during the latter half, near the flood and before the ebb. The water then coming from the open sea is purer. When the tide is running out, the water is liable to partake, more or less, of the detritus of the shore. At neap tides and low tides generally, the ground, as well as the water, is not so good as at spring and high tides. When too, the tide is running in, bathing is attended with the greatest pleasure and exhilaration, by reason of the purer water and the stronger current. There is less danger, too, from undertow then. At most sea side resorts, there are bathing masters who indicate, by an established signal, the best time of the day and of the water for bathing purposes. Mid-day is the best. But the nature of the shore may require variation with the tide.

The forenoon or high noon is generally the best time of the day. Sunlight and an increasing sun is better than no sun or a decreasing one.

If, after leaving the water, the lips are blue and lassitude ensues the bath should either have been omitted altogether or made briefer. It is a common fault to remain in the water too long. A very short time suffices for the benefit of the bath. After that, it may afford exercise and amusement : but it is no longer specifically health giving. Two or three minutes is long enough for ladies and small children and all delicate persons to remain in the water, especially on

first taking baths. A good wetting and the shock of the surf is secured in that time, and that is enough. After becoming used to the shock, the bath, if pleasurable and unattended with any untoward effect, may be continued longer. Ten to fifteen minutes is as long as any one should stay in the water. Beyond this period, it is liable to be followed with a debilitating effect, weariness and tardiness of reaction and chilliness ; for which the pleasure cannot compensate. No absolute rule fitted for all can be laid down, except perhaps this that it should be governed by reaction. There are some who can remain in the water for hours, and enter it often without apparent immediate ill effect. Such cases are not the rule, however.

#### *Section 10. The Accompaniments or Followings of a Bath.*

A bath should be attended or followed with rubbing or friction. This is one of the principles of the Turkish bath ; which is regarded as so salutary. Rubbing tends to make the limbs supple and pliable ; and friction promotes reaction, or the flow of the blood back again from the internal organs to the surface, which occasions glow and pleasurable excitement. Friction, also, removes the scaly impurities, which, notwithstanding the water application, may still cling to the body, rendering the bath, in a measure, nugatory.

Rubbing and friction may be performed by an attendant. But if a person is strong enough therefor he had much better do it himself. A flesh brush may be used for the purpose : but a coarse towel or gloves are better. The ancients used linen cloths and the stygil or scraper. These latter are, for our modern feelings, too severe.

While in the water, motion should be constantly maintained. It will render reaction more certain, and cause it to appear quicker. The surf will, indeed, necessitate motion and exercise. The head should be early submerged.

When a bath has not been taken for some time, soap

should be used, either in the bath or before entering it or on emerging. At the time of the bath, it can only be done, when the bath is private. Soap may indeed be needed or will be desirable often. The body, especially the head, should be washed after the sea bath with fresh water.

In Egypt and in India, it is customary to shampoo the body, in connection with the bath. The ancients, after taking their bath, anointed themselves with fragrant oils and ointments. This latter custom is rejected by our modern science.

When a sea bath acts favorably, that is when reaction sets in promptly, a dreamy feeling ensues and a desire for sleep : and a short nap may now be indulged. But if reaction has not promptly set in some exercise should be taken, and sleep must be allowed only under increased covering to promote warmth : after which a little further gentle exercise in the open air may be advisable.

## CHAPTER V.

### AMUSEMENTS AT THE SEA SHORE.

The mass of men who go to the sea shore do not go there to be employed in business, or enter school, or engage in study, or even to busy themselves much in house keeping. Some forms of amusement, therefore, are essential to fill up the time, conserve health, and ensure pleasure.

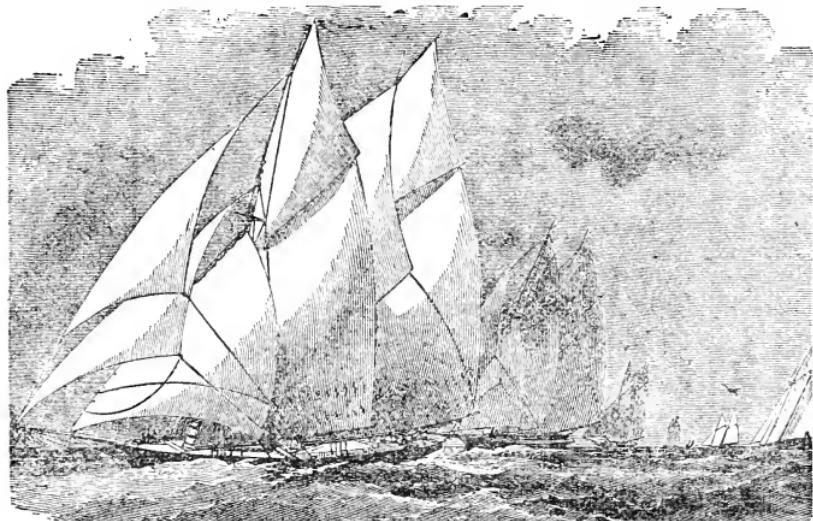
There is not, and cannot be, at sea side resorts generally, that variety of sight seeing, and other amusements, common in large cities. It is not to be expected. They are not wanted. Men have enough of these, in the winter time, in the cities. There is much, however, at the sea side, to amuse, independently. There is what is peculiar the sight and sound of the sea, with its sails, tides and storms, ever varying in aspect, and sailing, rowing, fishing, &c. All the amusements common outside of cities are to be found at the sea side, while there are several which are common in cities.

#### *Section 1. Yachting.*

Among the amusements of the shore, the first place is to be given to yachting, or sailing. It is a great pleasure to manage, or simply ride in, a sail boat on broad waters.

The management of a yacht, however, must not be undertaken, at once, by a novice. To sail one safely requires an apprenticeship. At times, as in squalls and rough weather generally, all the knowledge and skill possible is required,

and with them great bravery and presence of mind also. An upset is not infrequent, with ignorant or careless persons. Those sea side places which have bays connected with them are the best for this amusement. Yachting may be followed on the open sea. This, however, may involve in some localities, the launching and landing of the boat, through the surf, which is only practicable with a small boat and considerable help. Exact knowledge and much care and caution is needed in both launching and beaching a boat. Without these a yacht may become swamped, and those in it, perhaps, drowned.



YACHTING.

When persons go yachting on the sheltered bay, or open sea they should make provision against possible danger to the craft, of a storm, and cold weather, and of being carried out of course, and a return delayed. Extra spars, sails and cordage might not be amiss. Abundance of food should be taken, to meet any contingency. As a good breeze at the start may be succeeded by a calm at returning time oars may be useful. A pole, also, should be taken, for use in a calm, where the water is shallow, or to assist in effecting a landing. Bailing apparatus should be made sure of, and lights should

be taken, to meet the event of being overtaken by a dark night.

By all who have to do with yachts, in any way, the rules and directions for their management in sailing or in passing through the surf, should be studied and well understood. There are books which may afford some assistance in making these acuirements. But the art will be best attained, not under an ordinary sailor of the open sea, but a practical shore man, accustomed to breakers and to the surf and shore winds and squalls, by watching his tactics, and occasionally taking charge under his direction.

All who sail a yacht should be familiar with the waters over which they may have to pass, and the hidden rocks, shoals and quicksands which may abound. They should keep diligent watch of the tides; also of winds and currents, signs in the sky and atmosphere, and be able to calculate for drifting. They must be sober men and brave, gifted with presence of mind, and given to watchfulness.

Some other things that should be attended to is the seaworthiness of the craft in which it is proposed to sail, whether copper bottomed and fastened, or otherwise protected if not coppered, its sailing qualities, having proper ballast on board, trimming the boat, how much sail she can or may with safety carry under any particular breeze, how to manage her in case of squall and tempest, the art of tacking, sailing to the wind, and effecting a landing, and the best method of equipping a boat, for sailing and for a voyage.

### *Section 2. Rowing.*

Rowing is both a healthful exercise and a pleasant recreation. At most sea side resorts, there are bays and ponds where it may be indulged. If a person stays long at the shore, it may be well for him to buy a boat. If he does not choose to do this, one may generally be hired by the hour, day, or season even, and, if further desired, a man to row it.

A man had, however, better row his own boat. The open sea is sometimes sufficiently quiet for a row boat. It must be a large one for these waters ; requiring several rowers, and considerable skill in launching and landing through the surf, which latter will be necessary unless the sea can be reached from the harbor of a bay or creek. Care must be taken not to lade the boat too heavily, rightly to dispose of the main weight near the centre and stern, and to preserve balance in the boat lest it be upset.

### *Section 3. Fishing.*

This, to many, affords the finest amusement of the shore. It may be indulged with nets—seines, drag nets, crab nets, &c., spears, rakes, rod and reel, line, and hook and bait, or squid; on the shore or from steep rocks or piers, or from a boat on bay or sea, stationary or by trolling. A little beyond the breakers, on any coast, fish is generally found in great abundance, and finest quality. A genuine sportsman will carry with him his own apparatus : all except bait. Some find more amusement in watching others than in directly engaging in the sport themselves. Where fishing in the open sea is impracticable, and there is no other salt water opportunity, there may be found, in some neighborhoods, fresh water ponds stocked abundantly with fish of other kinds than those common in the sea. In a boat, an anchor may be needed or an assistant in rowing. Fast rowing or sailing helps. The best fishing is across the tides, between their ebb and flow, and in a bay. To the sportsman, it need not be added, that the fish caught must be according to the season, and that different fish require different tackle and methods. Mackerel is best caught with a hand line and several hooks. A man may thus catch from 300 to 500 in a day. Blue fish are trolled for, cod fish are caught with a baited hook, crabs in a small net, called a crab net, clams and other shell fish are raked up. Fish of some kind may be

caught every month. Fish do not migrate. They only put to sea, a little. Each species, in its season, comes into shore to breed and be caught. Birds are useful in indicating the presence of a shoal.

*Section 4. Gunning.*

Gunning is not an amusement peculiar to the shore, as is sailing, rowing and fishing. The sea side, however, affords some special opportunities, for those fond of carrying a gun. On some coasts, especially where there are bays and marshes,



SHOOTING WILD DUCKS.

immense quantities of wild geese, ducks, and other birds are found in their season. The New England, Long Island, and New Jersey coasts, abound in such game, and attract sportsmen, in considerable numbers, from the cities and back country.

When and where it is best for a sportsman to go, the outfit necessary, the civil laws which govern, and the management of gunning and of the trip generally, it does not fall within our design here to set forth. These matters, however, are all important. Suggestions touching them may be

learned from sporting books, devoted especially to the subject. But the last and best school must be observation, in connection with experienced gunners, and one's own practice.

*Section 5. Miscellaneous amusements at the sea side.*

*Driving* will be found specially delightful at the sea shore. On the beach, there is no dust, and there is a constant breeze, amid never tiring scenery. For a change, from the constant presence of the sea, excursions into the back country will prove a frequent pleasure.

*Rambles on foot*, along the beach, and into the interior, may be another profitable and interesting method of spending a portion of time devoted to mere recreation.

*Bathing, and Swimming*, are amusements, as well as health giving and life saving exercises.

Many amusements, both in-door and out, may be indulged, which are common everywhere, as croquet, billiards, tenpins, checkers, chess, reading, and various small games, adapted both for adults and children.

*Music and the dance* is very generally provided for, as entertainments in the evening. At large hotels a band is sometimes retained.

Occasionally, at the more thickly populated resorts, there are visiting companies and individuals who give concerts, bring shows or deliver lectures, &c.

Unrestrained intercourse with friends, and new acquaintances which may be formed, will afford continual entertainment.

Observation of human nature in varied classes and relations, and of the wonders of the deep, for which there will be abundant leisure and facilities, will afford still another source of rational amusement.

Lastly, to those having a knowledge of and taste for science, and a love of nature, wandering on the shore, and amid its rocks; and dredging in the waters, for specimens

of sea plants and animals, will yield one of their highest amusements. They may seek merely temporary entertainment therein ; or possibly they may undertake to form a herbarium or aquarium or cabinet,—a collection of minerals or shells. As an outfit, they will need “a hand net with fine meshes, a glass vial, a small tin pail with perforated lid, a microscope, or lens, some muslin and blotting paper, with which to cover sea weeds before pressing them, some paper or muslin bags, and a hamper,” in which to collect specimens, and carry them home. Algae or sea weeds should be taken up by the roots, and hung up to dry in the shade. When nearly dry, they may be stored away in bags, preparatory to carrying them home. This is too scientific a matter, however, to treat here, and we merely call attention to it. Those who desire to entertain their sojourn at the sea side in this way, will do well to study beforehand a few books on natural history, especially on sea weeds, fish and shells, and carry these books with them for reference and verification. Among those of service and great interest, we would specially name, “Ocean Wonders,” by W. E. Damon, and published by Appleton & Co., New York ; also, “American Marine Chonchology, From Maine to Florida,” by Geo. W. Tryon, Jr. Both are illustrated works. The latter is a scientific treatise, and full of very fine plates of every kind of shell found on our Atlantic coast. The former may be simply read with interest, without any ulterior design.

## CHAPTER VI.

### THE AIR OF THE SEA SHORE.

#### *Section 1. The simple air itself of the Shore.*

The basis of the atmosphere at the sea shore is of course the same as that of the interior. As, however, especially in the day time, the wind blows very commonly from the ocean, it is purer than elsewhere. In blowing over from the land side, it is less pure than when it blows from the sea, but still purer than the interior is generally. That sea-side air is purest which covers an island or peninsula, narrow and sandy, with little vegetation or decaying matter, and having a considerable width of bay or sound between it and the main land. It has in it salts from the spray of the surf and more of what the chemists call ozone, and is more life giving : while it is freer from miasmatic, and other unsavory and deleterious substances, common in cities and the low lands of the interior and where there is much stagnant water and decaying vegetable matter, whereby both the air and the water become contaminated. In some parts of cities, the air is often putrid, offensive and destructive from filthy streets, inadequate sewers, contagion, mannfacturing and other industries carried on, a crowded population, and general uncleanness. Even at the sea side, as in the healthiest localities of the interior, the air may, by neglect of proper sanitary precautions, become deadly. And there are shores, which no precautions can render healthy. A complete change of the interior

growth and surface is necessary. Within the tropics, on the west coast of Africa, there is no spot on earth so unhealthy and fatal. The sea does not correct the deleterious character of the air, but helps to make it. Through several degrees, there of latitude, and far out to sea, a deadly state of the atmosphere prevails, especially at night, when the land breeze sets in. It is occasioned by the immense mangrove swamps, whose leaves, floated out to sea and mingling with the salt water, evolve, in vast quantity, sulphurated hydrogen, a fever poison of the human, or unacclimated, system. Chlorine would correct it, but the evil is too extended for its use, and the shore there is abandoned. Even sailing along that coast is dangerous. But in our latitudes, nothing of this kind is known, or possible. Our chief and almost only danger from impure air at the sea side, is in those resorts which are crowded, and where proper sanitary regulations are unknown.

In consequence of the composition of the atmosphere at the sea side and its purity, its action on the human system is quick and most vigorous. It affects the circulation very powerfully. It is this which specially distinguishes it from mountain air, which is the purest of the interior. Persons of weakly habit, or enfeebled by disease, need sometimes to be introduced to it gradually, therefore. The change from the interior to the immediate shore is to them often too much of a shock. Care must be exercised at first as to diet, rest and exercise.

It is in the air, more than in the water, that the recuperative and invigorating power of the sea side resides. Style of living, society, amusements, and especially the scenery there, have much to do with these effects; but the air has more. This is operating constantly, without effort on the visitor's or resident's part, and night as well as day. On account of the purity, or dryness of the air, and its evenness of temperature, colds are not so frequent there as elsewhere. Persons, too, afflicted with asthma, and throat and lung diseases gene-

rally, especially goitre, at least in some localities, and at certain seasons, find much relief. Dyspepsia and indigestion become more manageable, and kidney diseases are less troublesome. The appetite is increased and sleep induced. All who have been overworked bodily, hard students, persons who have been confined for a long time in close apartments, those who have passed through a fever, or other diseases, and are now recovering, elderly persons, women and growing children, weak and sickly constitutions, and such as are affected with rheumatism and nervous disorders, will find in the air of the sea shore, and its enjoyment, in connection with freedom from care, their best medicine. As we go north it is more and more the air that is the great sanative agency, the cold being more favorable to exercise than to bathing.

The temperature of the sea air is a very important element, in the pleasure it affords, and in its healthfulness. The cool air of the ocean, and the warmer air of the land, meet, and mingle, and equalise its heat. Thus spring is prolonged into summer, and autumn into winter. Vegetable life springs up earlier, and dies later. The air of the sea shore is always several degrees cooler in summer, and warmer in winter, than it is in the interior.

### *Section 2. Sea Fogs.*

At certain seasons, and hours of the day, fogs are common on the shore. They often rise rapidly and disperse as quickly. Sometimes they are dense, and drenching. They are occasioned by so much cool air coming in contact with that which is warmer and humid. To pleasure seekers, they are naturally an annoyance; especially if their visit to the shore is limited to a few days. They are not, however, unhealthy or hurtful, except to a few persons, perhaps, and things. Unlike the fogs of London, Manchester and Pittsburg, and some other large cities, they are at least not uncleanly. They may take some of the starch out of linen—not

much; but do not seem to damage the clothes. Things, however, exposed, may become mouldy and rusty by reason of the moisture.

### *Section 3. Storms and Tempests.*

A storm, or tempest, at the sea side, is a very different thing from what it is in the city or in the interior country. One may not occur during a brief visit to the shore. But if it does, the beholder for the first time will never forget it. Where vessels are in sight, and in apparent danger of shipwreck, it is harrowing to the feelings. When there is a sense of personal and general security, it raises pleasant emotions. It is grand and sublime, as is anything in nature.

The wind sweeping with fury over the waters does not agitate them very deep, and the agitation decreases as it descends. But the agitation is deep, and on the surface it is great. The waves rise high, causing vessels caught in the storm to roll and pitch, and rise and sink, fearfully; often occasioning the mariner to lose control of them, and driving them on shore, where they are in danger of speedily becoming total wrecks. The incoming waters, agitated so much deeper than usual, and meeting more of the resistance of the bottom of the sea near the shore, rise higher, are lashed into foam and beat against the rocks or break on the sands with appaling force, scattering spray scores of feet upwards, and hundreds of feet forward. Tides rise to an unwonted height, perhaps, and appear angry. Persons exposed near the water become drenched to the skin, and often find it difficult to retain standing. There being no inequalities, as on the land, to break the force of the wind, buildings and trees on the shore are apt to be blown down unless well secured. Vessels and parts of cargoes are quite likely driven in. Fish become stranded. The trend of the coast is changed, promontories are worn away or formed, bays are scooped out, rivers are dammed up, shoals are formed, rocks are battered to pieces,

sands on the shore are increased, and are driven up into dunes or hillocks, or they overwhelm fertile fields and bury houses, and cut and blind animals and men exposed to the drift. If now, to the fury of the wind, is added heavy thunder, black clouds, and vivid lightning, the scene is terrific.

When the storm subsides, the change may be very great. For some time, the sea will roll heavily, and beat upon the shore, with unwonted force. If a total calm should succeed, the sea will appear very dull and monotonous, sails caught on its bosom will weary the eye, and if it be summer, the heat may become very oppressive. Ordinarily, calms do not last long, however.

#### *Section 4. Land and Sea Breezes.*

On the sea shore, in temperate latitudes, the wind, as a rule, blows from the sea, after ten o'clock in the morning. At night, it blows from the land. The occasion of this is, the air in the day time, over the land, becomes warmer, through radiation, than does the air over the sea; whereby a vacuum occurs, which invites a rush of air from the sea. At night, the reverse of this takes place. The sea air does not become warmer. It remains about the same. But the air over the land becomes rapidly cooled; in consequence of which the current of wind is changed. It is this alternation of land and sea breeze which occasions the evenness of temperature of the shore, day and night; moderating the heat of summer and the cold of winter, rendering the shore so healthful and delightful as a place of sojourn or constant dwelling. Hot or cold wave may be sweeping over the entire continent; but they shall not be felt at the sea. Sometimes the wind blows from the land. Then the heat is intense.

It may be interesting, and useful, to state the normal "gyration" of the wind, formulated by Dove into a law, called by his name. The wind varies normally with the sun, from

East to West: from S. W. to N. E. by W. and N., and from N. E. to S. W. by E. and S.

*Section 5. The Inhabitants of the Air at the Sea Side.*

The feathery tribes, that live mostly in the air, at the shore, will be found of interest, to all, but particularly to lovers of nature, to the naturalist, and to sportsmen. Some of them are peculiar to the locality, while some are common in other places. A few of them, as the sea gull, belong especially to the open sea. Others, as geese and ducks, belong to the bays, in proximity to marshes, whence the geese go in spring, to breeding grounds in the far north, and return again in the fall. Others seem to delight more in the sand or on the meadows, as snipe, bay or meadow birds, and sand pipers. The birds of the coast are generally web-footed. Among them, is some choice game.

Musquitoes, and various kinds of flies, are found, particularly where there are meadows, and standing water. Sand wasps are also encountered; the female of which is armed with a sting. Musquitoes become thick after or during a land breeze. Some strong odor, as camphor, cologne, etc., will keep them off. Or ammonia will neutralize their sting.

## CHAPTER VII.

### THE WATER OF THE SEA.

#### *Section 1. The water itself.*

THE simple water of the sea presents several points of great interest; such as its amount, its composition, its taste, its color, its temperature, its usefulness, etc.

The *amount* of the waters of the earth's several seas is very great. In its surface and depth, it is reckoned to be five times that of the surface and height of the land. Thus, if the highest mountain of the world is three miles above the level of the sea, the deepest depression of the waters is fifteen miles below it. The matter of the ocean's depth, however, is largely guess work. But in its extent of surface, it has been, if not more accurately, more certainly expressed. Still, in the Pacific ocean, the plummet has ascertained a depth of nine miles; and in the North Atlantic, the plummet has descended over nine miles without reaching bottom. There are, however, interferences with throwing the lead which render deep sea measurements uncertain. We can say, though, that the sea is very deep. Such is the extent of the surface of the sea, that nearly all nations border on it. It is principally a few interior countries of Asia and Africa only, that do not. And even these, by canals which may some day be dug whereby their deserts shall be flooded, may become maritime powers.

The *composition* of sea water is a very curious phenom-

· enon. It is very different in this respect from fresh water. Its basis is, indeed, the same; oxygen and hydrogen gases. But it contains in addition several other ingredients. Twenty-eight different substances have been detected thus far by chemical analysis in sea water. These are oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, carbon, chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine, sulphur, phosphorus, silica, sodium, potassium, boron, aluminium, magnesium, calcium, strontium, barium, copper, lead, zinc, cobalt, nickel, manganese, iron, silver, and arsenic.

To any but scientific investigators, it may seem almost incredible, that so many ingredients should be found in any water. There was a time, and not long distant, when the most learned scientists had no idea that water was a compound of more than two substances, or that it was anything but an unresolvable simple monad. There may yet be discovered still other substances than the above twenty-eight. From the decay of fish, matters thrown into the sea, and the detritus of rivers, new substances may be added, in the course of ages, or the present matters increased. From the water of the sea, none of these ingredients have ever been extracted, in such paying quantities, as to make them articles of extensive commerce; except common salt, which has been and still is readily obtained by evaporation. The presence of some of these articles named have sometimes been detected in a very plain way. Thus, silver has been found encrusted on the inside of boilers, in which sea water has been used for evaporating steam. Of this one article of value, it may be mentioned in passing that 2,000,000 tons are supposed to be held in solution in the waters of the sea, and in the structure of sea weeds.

Sea water is readily recognized by its *saline taste*, which is prominent. Different seas differ in the degree of the salinity of their waters. The Mediterranean, the Dead, the Caspian, and the Black seas are much saltier than the other seas of the world; especially in their deepest waters, where all sea water

is saltest. The increased salinity of the above seas, may be due to the presence of salt beds on their deep bottoms; or perhaps, these seas are so salt because few great fresh water streams empty into them. The common salt of sea water is a compound of two of its ingredients—chlorine and sodium, making, in technical language, chloride of sodium. This article constitutes 35 out of every 1,000 parts of ordinary sea water. It is the salt and the other ingredients which give the waters of the sea, their greater buoyancy over fresh waters, and make them easier to sail over, or swim in. Salt also preserves the sea from becoming putrid.

The *color* of sea water is another of its distinctive properties. Near the shore, and where it flows over yellow sands, it is green. In the deep seas, it is azure or blue. In some places, as in the Antarctic, it is brown; in others, it is red, as in the Red Sea, in others, it is whitish, as in the British Channel and the Indian Ocean. These latter colors are supposed to arise from the presence of vegetable matter and animalcules of the same hue. The white of the British Channel arises from the chalk formations in its vicinity. These colors of the water are most readily seen in the wake of vessels. These animalcules of the water cause also the phosphorescent appearance of the sea through which ships pass and which in passing develop the phenomenon.

Another matter of interest connected with sea water is its *temperature*. It corresponds with the atmosphere above it. It is the same. Towards the poles, and as you descend perpendicularly, it is found to decrease in warmth. Towards the Equator, and as you ascend to the surface, it increases. The Gulf stream, in the Caribbean Sea, and the Gulf of Mexico, is quite warm. When it arrives off Cape Cod, it has lost as much as 8° of its warmth, partly through contact with a cold stream, from the Arctic seas which it meets, and partly by its change of latitude. But it still carries with it a remarkable warmth, which it diffuses over the waters of the

North, and through them over the British Isles and Northern and Western Europe ; making those high latitudes so fruitful and so enjoyable as residences.

The *usefulness* of the waters of the seas is another point of interest. They supply us with substances of great value in the arts of life, as iodine, whalebone, coral, sponges, pearls oil, fertilizers, soda, etc., etc., and with a variety in our food, and in vast abundance. These are not inexhaustible quite ; but very great. There are some fisheries, which have been prosecuted with so much persistency, that they are nearly broken up, in some seas. Such is the whale fishery. But other sources of supply exist ; and such is the fecundity of fish that, a few seasons. under strict law, might suffice to supply the original abundance. The Sargosso sea contains fertilizing, and other matters, which have been accumulating ever since rivers ran into the ocean and the gulf stream began its course, sufficient to restore all the worn out land of the world. In connection with the air, which may be enjoyed by sailing on them or bathing in or simply sojourning at their side, the waters of the sea are pre-eminently health giving, in perpetuity or in change, to all the inhabitants of the earth. They have served and still serve to form a barrier between nations and peoples ; developing industries, promoting comity, and preventing belligerent action. These waters supply us, directly or indirectly, with all our clouds and rain, and so provide for the fertility of our lands and the conservation of life. We could not live without sea water. It is an absolute necessity. Of water in general it was said, by Thales, some 2,000 years ago,—“It is the original of all things.”

### *Section 2. The Waves of the Sea.*

Waves are caused by the wind.

When it blows steadily for a long time in one direction, the wind raises the waves to a great height,—higher than a stormy tumultuous wind does, which latter tends rather to flatten the

waters. Sometimes, two or three systems of waves and counter waves meet at right angles which causes a peculiar commotion in the water and confusion to the mariner. This is especially the case off capes, as Capes Hatteras, Horn and Good Hope.

Waves sometimes mount up, above the trough of the sea, thirty and even forty feet: but ordinarily they do not rise over fifteen feet.

The breadth of waves is in proportion to their height, as ten to one. Over shallow waters and in circumscribed seas, they are not so broad as in deep, open, seas. These short seas produce sea sickness, more readily than long seas do. People, sometimes, suffer as much, and more readily, in crossing a narrow channel, than in passing over the broad Atlantic. In the Pacific ocean, the water is but a little raised: whence its name. There, the seas are short. In the Atlantic, it is often very tempestuous: and generally its waves rise much higher, owing to its comparative narrowness and the closer proximity of continents, which circumstances are calculated to raise higher and different winds. High broad waves are always preferred by sailors to their opposites, or a calm.

When the waters of the sea pass over shoals or shallow places, as in nearing shores, they form broken waves, which whiten in the process. These are known poetically under the names of, "The flocks of Proteus," or "The foaming horses of Neptune," or commonly speaking "Breakers." They reveal the shore as near, and are hailed or dreaded by mariners, according as they are able to keep out of them. Breaking upon an exposed coast, these waves form what is called the surf. The waters now, as they meet resistance, slacken their pace and lose in width. But what they lose in width, they gain, under the circumstances, in height. Meeting the land barrier, the wave bends under and rushes out again, and encountering other waves raises a surf which in

storms is terrific in sight, sound and power. High rocks are covered and then exposed. The waves rush over the sands. Meeting obstructions, they will sometimes mount up, and with their spray cover heights of 100 to 300 feet. The pressure of these waves is immense. It is many tons to the square yard. Huge blocks of stone, under favorable circumstances, will be hurled by them several feet. The ground will tremble inland for hundreds of yards. Inroads are sometimes made upon the shores ; the strong barriers giving way. Stranded vessels are soon broken to pieces.

Waves do not advance. They simply rise and fall. There is a current ; and the foaming crest advances. But the bulk of the water remains stationary.

The agitation of the water beneath the surface is 350 times the vertical height of the wave above. The agitation decreases as it descends, till it finally ceases altogether.

### *Section 3. The Tides.*

The tides, or the gradual elevation of the water of the seas, in one place and its depression in another, are a beautiful and valuable phenomenon. They vary and improve the scenery of shore, bay and river ; bring in treasure and health from the sea ; and increase man's pleasures. They facilitate the progress of the mariner. They render marshes over which they flow fertile, and prevent their becoming unhealthy. They leave on sandy shores, as they recede, finest walks and drives.

They are occasioned and controlled by the movements of the sun and moon ; especially the latter. The moon is always ahead, the tide following its course twice every day ; and twenty-five minutes later each tide, on the average, the difference being not always the same.

The height of the tides is affected by currents, winds, locality, obstructions, etc. In some places, they rise only a few inches. In other places, as in the Bay of Fundy, they rise



"HIGH TIDE AT SQUAN BEACH."

60 or 70 feet. In every place, they are highest at certain stages of the moon,—the new and the full ; when the tides are known as spring tides. At the second and last quarters of the moon, the tides are at their lowest. These are called the neap tides. The tides are also highest at certain seasons of the year—at the spring tides of the equinoxes of March and September when the sun is nearest the earth. A steady, moderate blowing of the wind, in any direction for some days also makes higher tides than common.

The coming in of the tide is called its flow ; the going out of it, its ebb. The culmination of the tide is called its flood. This latter period of the tide is accompanied, sometimes, in some places, as on the shores of the North Sea and in the Bay of Bengal, with a thunder storm. One seldom occurs in these localities except at high tide. On some rocky shores, in conjunction with fissures adapted to the purpose, the coming in of the tide occasions what is known as spouting wells. There are several such, on the coast of New England, north of Boston. The tidal wave of the broad ocean travels very rapidly ; hundreds and thousands even of miles in three or four hours. When this wave gets into channels, and straits and begins to run over shallow waters it becomes impeded, and moves very tardily. It will now take hours to traverse the space which, in an open sea, it would have traveled over in a few minutes. It is the uninterrupted flow of this wave which raises the water so high in some places where its rush and rapidity is so great that life caught on low flat grounds is in imminent danger of not escaping its overflow. Wells near shores which descend to the sea level are affected by the rise and fall of the tides ; both in the taste of the water and the rise and fall of the wells.

The tides are utilized not only by the mariner but, to some extent by landsmen : as for bathing houses, and turning mills and machinery. In coming years, the ingenuity and necessity of man may utilize them still more. It has

been argued that they may, and prophesied that they will eventually outrival all other sources of mechanical power. There is certainly immense force in them, to be had in perpetuity for the storing and gearing of them. By means of sluices and tidal dams and casks and water wheels, etc., and by securing both vertical and horizontal motion, and storing power between tides, and transporting that power to greater or less distances, by means of air, or water pressure, or electricity, the sea shores of the country and our manufacturing industries may become revolutionized.

The time of high water differs in different places. Thus it is about an hour later at New York than it is at Charleston : and two and a half hours later at Boston than it is at New York.

#### *Section 4. The Inhabitants of the Sea.*

The fish of the sea are innumerable. Their fecundity is prodigious. A single female herring is capable, it is said, of laying thousands of eggs. Fish exist also in the sea in great variety, as well as numbers. And they are at vast extremes, as to size ; with the intervening space well filled up. Their range is from whales, which, full grown, are from thirty to fifty feet in length or more and of corresponding girth and weighing many tons down to animalcules, which are invisible to the naked eye and with which the sea is so full that they often give hue to its waters causing its phosphorescence. They live on one another ; the great fish swallowing up the little fish. They vary in different seas. Some are captivating : others are forbidding, in appearance.

Their habitat is the shores ; and near the surface in the deeper sea. Some of them live near the top of the water ; others midway ; while still others dwell on the bottom, cling to the rocks, or bury themselves in the sand. Particular fish are found most abundant in particular seas or special localities. Thus whales are mostly found now in the Northern

Pacific : Herring are most abundant in the German Ocean. It is estimated that of herring, the fishermen of Northern Europe take annually from that sea as many as 10,000,000. Cod and mackerel are most abundant on the New England coast, and off New Foundland. The oyster is most abundant in the waters of Virginia.

The inhabitants of the sea serve various uses. Whales furnish us with whalebone and train oil. Cuttle fish give us sepia ink, and a shell for canaries to pick on and bone which is used by jewellers under the name of pounce and a dentifrice and squids for sportsmen while, by the Italians, its eyes are used for beads. There is a variety of turtle, whence comes our tortoise shell. The green turtles furnish us with buttons. Other fish, of great variety, are specially valuable as food,—as blue fish, weak fish, herring, mackerel, cod, halibut, shad, haddock, white fish, porgies, sheep's head, oysters, clams, mussels, lobsters, crabs, etc., etc., etc. Then there are fish which are not edible. Multitudes of these are caught, and used upon the land, as a fertilizer. Sometimes large quantities of oil are first taken from them. There are fish also or animals of the sea, which seem to be of no use, or value, that we have discovered, as the devil fish, sharks, sword fish, etc., etc. Some of these seem formed only to destroy others. They sting and they poison. They drill holes into oysters and kill whole beds. Star fish do this. The mackerel has been put to a singular use. It has been the study and model of naval architects. It indicates both how the greatest speed and heaviest tonnage may best combine.

Many curious habits characterize some of the inhabitants of the seas, which are well worthy of man's study. Thus, all shell fish form their own shells by secretion from their outer skin, which is called the mantle. Crabs and lobsters shed their coat, annually. The soft shell crab, is only the ordinary crab in a transition state.

Sea fish, as an article of food, is greatly prized and justly

for its cheapness and real service. It is not, indeed, so substantial and stimulating as is fowl or quadruped. An entirely fish diet would reduce muscularity and vigor. But used occasionally it is healthy for all, and to some, especially those of consumptive or scrofulous tendency, it bears marked benefit. Fish contain iodine. This substance is the active principle of cod liver oil. It abounds in sea weeds. It is one of the most useful products of the sea medicinally and in the arts. It is useful, in the prevention and cure of goitre. Marketing for fish, a small head a short body, and thick shoulders should be sought. These characteristics indicate the best fish.

Some animals of the sea seem like vegetables ; so much so that they have sometimes been taken for them. They bear leaves, as it were. They do not take root on rocks, for they are animals. But they cling there. They do it by suction. Some of these are most beautiful, flower-bearing and curious; as sea anemones, so called. They and many fish may seem to be useless : but if they minister to our love of the beautiful, fill us with wonder, and excite inquiry in us, they are not without their use.

The trade in fish is immense. The catching of them is a business and an art. It gives employ in various ways to immense numbers of people.

#### *Section 5. Vegetation of the Sea.*

Growing in connection with the sea, either on the water or on the rocks and in rocky pools of the near shore is a vast amount of vegetation. In the middle of the North Atlantic ocean is an immense tract, covering some 4,000 square miles. It rests on the surface, abides there, and is the accumulation of ages. Vessels avoid it, lest they should be impeded, so dense is it. Fish abound in its meshes. The day may come, when voyages will be made to this spot, which is known as the Sargosso sea ; and they will lade themselves with this growth, which is of immense value, for the land and in the

arts. On some coasts where it grows or is thrown up by the tides especially on rocky, other than granitic shores, it is found in vast quantities and is annually gathered by farmers and manufacturers.

Some of this vegetation is microscopic : but some of it grows to an immense size, principally in length. There are species that have been found to extend as much as 300 feet. It assumes various colors; predominately red, olive and green. The red colored vegetation grows mostly under water, and is exposed only at the lowest tides. So abundant is some of this vegetation, that it even gives color to the water. It is a microscopic vegetable, or animal, which gives, at certain seasons, its red color to what is thence called the Red sea. In the ocean, the animal and vegetable kingdom so nearly simulate each other, that they have often been mistaken. It is hard to distinguish them, except by experiment and closest observation. Sea weeds need but little earth in which to root themselves. Some of them are nourished on flint. They seem to grow almost out of bare rock ; taking in it no proper root : but adhering thereto by suction.

Formerly, and until a late period, the vegetation of the sea was regarded as worthless. It was called somewhat contemptuously sea "weed." It has, however, been found to be of considerable worth, in various directions. It has in it elements which makes it valuable in medicine, the arts, and as food, and in the production of food. In some countries, there are species greatly prized as food. It is excellent as a manure for special crops. It supplies us with most of our iodine, a substance so valuable in medicine and the arts. The ashes of kelp, a species of sea weed, is used in the manufacture of glass. It is an impure carbonate of soda : and this article used to be obtained from the weed in large quantities, by drying their stems and then burning them. Since it has been discovered that rock salt yields soda more economically, this way of obtaining it has been abandoned. The stems of oar weed, which

grow to immense length, is strong as whip cord, and is used by fishermen for lines. The species called Grass wrack is made into bedding, and is known commercially by the designation of Alva Morina. The same substance is used also for packing. There are some kinds of sea weed that yield sizes and glue.

Sea vegetation forms, therefore, an interesting and profitable study. The ancient poets used to attach to the sea, in describing it, the epithet of "barren." This is far, however, we may see, from being its true character. It is rather, taken in connection with its vegetable productions and its animal existences, "the domain of life," "the cradle of life," "the beginning of life"; all which descriptions have been given it by modern science.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### THE LAND ON THE SEA SHORE.

#### *Section 1. Coast Lines.*

COAST lines are more or less uneven. It is seldom that a straight line is preserved for any long space. Generally, the coasts are indented by bays, inlets, rivers and creeks; or the mainland has before it islands or peninsulas, and sounds. These islands and peninsulas, usually form very attractive resorts; as Desert Island, in Maine; Isles of Shoals, in N. H.; Martha's Vineyard, and Nantucket, in Mass.; Fire Island and Coney Island, in L. I.; Squan, and Long, Beaches, in N. J.

Some shores are flat and sandy. This is especially so, towards the South. Others are rocky and high. This is especially so, towards the North. In these latter places the water is usually deep off shore. But in the former, the water is shallow. Bars and breakers may extend out some distance. It may be so shallow that, at low water, thousands of acres shall be uncovered. Where lands are valuable, some such have been dyked, and gained from the sea. Where they have not been thus dyked and taken in, they afford, at low water, good pasturage ground; at least in many instances. The sea off these shores is generally comparatively shallow, a long distance out. The North Sea is not over forty fathoms deep, and the sea off the coast of New Jersey, for seventy-five miles out, is not over eighty fathoms deep.

The irregularity of the coasts makes the water lines of the world thousands of miles more than they would otherwise be. This is a great advantage to mankind, as it exposes more of them to the blessings of the sea, and in sheltered spots.

### *Section 2. Sandy Shores.*

Sandy shores are usually low, and the coast off them shallow. They are apt to change, more or less, by the force of winds, currents and tides ; by erosions of promontories and headlands taking place, in some instances ; and in other cases by indentations being made, or perhaps bars or new land being formed.

Sandy shores usually form the best resorts for bathers ; also very generally for sportsmen. Marshes abound about them ; and these are the resorts of wild fowl.

Sands are apt to drift, and sandy shores are liable, therefore, to shift their level. Banks or hills, often crescent shaped, and looking like fallen in volcanoes, and which are technically called "dunes" are formed by the action of the winds. This is sometimes quickly accomplished. Instances are on record in which villages, farm houses and fruitful fields have been submerged by the sand. This has been the case in spots on the coast of Holland.

It is not necessary, however, that the sands should shift. A wall, near the ocean front, may be made of brush, or boards. This will catch the sands, drifting from the strand. At the same time, on low shores, it will form a protection from the overflow of the sea in high tides and storms. Then the sands back of this may be covered with sedge cut from the adjacent marshes, and drawn on ; or they may be "fixed" as it is technically styled, by sowing certain kinds of seeds ; some of which not only take easily but spread, root and top, very greatly and are not easily destroyed. The roots of some sand plants will spread thirty and even forty feet sometimes.

Seeds suitable to be sown on the sands to fix them, are Sand Reed or Ammophila Arundinacea, and Sea or Beach Pea, or Lathyrus Maritimus, common on the North Atlantic coast, bearing a purple flower and wild. Marran Grass, also, or Arundo Arenaria and Convolvuli, and the seeds of pine, may be sown to advantage. The expense will not be very great, and it will prevent the sand blowing into heaps, and spreading inland over arable lands.

Cupidity, or want of knowledge, has occasioned, in many instances, these sand drifts. Where they exist, there was once, it may be, a good growth of pine or other trees. The felling of these has exposed the lands to the full force of the winds, and rendered land, before valuable, untenantable, and of no further use, except through a process of reclamation. This phenomenon has been witnessed on Cape Cod.

On some sandy shores, there are high bluffs. These are in danger of being washed away, without the protection of an artificial sea wall.

Curious phenomenon of the sand, over which the tides wash are its lozenge shape figures traced on it, and innumerable "miniature volcanoes" which burst under the feet.

Contrary to what might be expected, good water is to be obtained on low shores and in abundance, out of shallow wells. If the wells are sunk below the level of the sea or marsh, the water is salt or brackish ; but above the level it either sinks from the clouds or rises from the bottom, and is clear, soft and sweet.

Sands are distinguished as white, yellow and gray, and as hard, or yielding. They are of use in making brick, mortar and glass. And with a little manure, excellent crops may be raised on them.

### *Section 3. Rocky Shores.*

Rocky shores are most romantic. It is on these that the waves may be witnessed in their wildest magnificence.

Forests, mountain heights and fruitful fields sometimes press to their very edge.

Such a shore may add to the domain of the sea ; while a sandy one may add to that of the land. What we might not expect, rocks are less able to resist the sea's encroachments than are sands.

Rocky shores may consist in huge, bold, overhanging rocks, reaching for miles and to a great height ; or they may consist more of earth in which there are underlying rocks. On the surface, boulders, shingle or small round stone and pieces of rock and gravel often abound.

Far out into the sea these rocks are sometimes found rising high out of the water or barely covered by the tide or just discernible at low water. Such places are particularly dangerous to vessels. It is the hidden rocks which occasion the ground swell off some coasts.

These shores as sandy ones also afford a fine field of observation to the geologist and mineralogist. On them, and on headlands, rock, and other geological formations may be readily traced. Scientists and amateurs may, on both rocky and sandy shores, collect specimens of worth for cabinets.

Rocky sea bottoms afford the best fishing, as the water is clear to a great depth, and the fish may be seen.

#### *Section 4. Sea Shells, Stones, Etc.*

Sea shells are or were once the homes of fish of different species. We might have included our mention of them under the section of the inhabitants of the sea ; but as, for our present purpose, we find them out of water upon the shore, without their fleshy part, we notice them here.

The shells of fish were made by the fish themselves ; being a secretion from their outer coat, called the mantle.

They are found in great numbers and of considerable beauty, on some coasts ; especially after high tides or storms, by which they have been washed out of the water. Taking

the different shores together, they exist in great variety. Thousands of them are contained in an ounce or two of sand. Cuts of them may be seen, in the large dictionaries, or may be found in conchological works, with which cuts, any that may be picked up may be compared, and their species and names recognized. To those who may visit the North Atlantic coast, we would again recommend Tryon's "Conchology of the United States, from Maine to Florida." It is descriptive and full of plates. Also, both for shells and other fish, may be mentioned Packard's Elements of Zoology. It is sufficiently full and complete, and is interesting to those fond of the study of nature.

Stones of much beauty, in color, transparency and shape, are, sometimes, to be picked up on the sea shore.

Various debris, perishable and imperishable, washed in from the sea, may often be found.

#### *Section 5. The Vegetation of the Sea Shore.*

There are trees, plants and other vegetable productions, which do not flourish when exposed to the strong air and especially to the influence of the spray of sea water. There are others, however, which flourish very well, and some that flourish better here than in any other locality.

There are several plants, which have been acclimated, in the gardens of the interior, which are indigenous to water courses and the sea side. Such, for example, is celery, and asparagus, beet and salsify, and kale, a species of cabbage common on the shores of the Baltic and Black seas. A species of plum flourishes best on the beach. It is called the beach plum. There is also a grape peculiar to the sea side.

The marshes of the sea shore, exposed to the action of the salt water, produce a variety of grasses; some of which are of great value, as food for cattle.

The number of species of plants, that grow well at the sea shore, is quite large. Jutland, for example, affords a list of 234 such plants.

## CHAPTER IX.

### EXPOSURE OF LIFE AND PROPERTY ON THE COAST.—MEANS FOR PREVENTING THEIR BEING LOST.

ALL coasts are more or less dangerous for vessels, without knowledge, skill and care on the part of the mariner, and government help on shore. Rocks, bars and shoal water, and a devouring surf lie on or near the land ; and vessels are liable to be driven on them in a storm ; or run on them by losing reckoning, or in a fog and the dark, or by ignorance of the coast or carelessness. Among the breakers, if there is a high sea, a vessel may soon be broken up ; while by rocks a hole is stove in them and they soon sink. Besides these dangers incident to the near shore, there are others common with the high seas, as fire, collision, springing a leak etc. Out of 200,000 craft, and 1,000,000 sailors, that are supposed to make their home on the deep, 1,000 of the craft and 5,000 of the sailors, it has been estimated, perish annually or are wrecked, and most of these on the coast. Besides the craft and the sailors, are the merchandise and passengers which are lost. Through these calamities, what multitudes become widows and orphans and lose all their property!

To warn the mariner of his proximity to the shore and danger, so that he may stand off and escape, or to guide him more safely into harbor, beacon fires were first kindled on coasts. These were uncertain, at best : though often helps. But they might be piratical lights, raised to lure on the beach, as if they beckoned to a friendly port. They were raised often for purposes of plunder. At least so it has been said.

To these succeeded light houses ; set on hills where prac-

"LIGHT-HOUSE AND SEA-VIEW."



ticable, or elevated; where hills were not, to a great height, 100 and even 200 feet, with lights at the top, revolving perhaps, and of different colors that they might be seen at a distance, and distinguished one from another. They are under government control and are kept burning every night of the year, as constant guides, and warnings. They are set at the mouths of harbors and at intervals along the coasts of all maritime and civilized countries, that seamen may recognize their own whereabouts. On the coast of New Jersey, for example, there are ten light houses. This would, if they had been equidistant, which they are not, give a light for every twelve miles. At the entrance of New York Harbor, in the vicinity of Sandy Hook, there are five within a few miles of each other. Then there is not one, till Barnegat inlet is reached, some thirty miles. They are, however, so disposed that one or the other may always be seen some distance out at sea or up or down the coast.

In addition to light houses, for the protection of vessels, light ships, buoys, and fog horns, or whistles, or bells have been provided. The ships and buoys are placed near dangerous shoals, and reefs lying near the track of vessels. When light is obscured to the eye by fogs, sounds are raised for the ear.

The Signal Bureau Service, fruit of war times is now maintained in times of peace for the beneficent end of fostering commerce and saving life and property on the high seas. This was first an establishment of the United States. It is now becoming common in other countries. By its means, cautionary signals are raised along the coasts and at ports, indicating hours beforehand an impending storm, thereby inviting vessels into port, or to provide for a storm, or remain in harbor until it may have passed over.

Notwithstanding all these, and other precautions, vessels are often wrecked on the shore. And for the benefit of life and property, in their case, the United States, and other gov-

ernments, have provided what is known as the Life Saving Service. Some essays were made towards it in the United States before 1871. But during that year, the present efficient service was established, which still continues to be enlarged and improved. Stations are placed along our coasts where vessels sail, at intervals of from three to four miles. These, during the winter and fall and spring months are manned, and the coast is constantly patrolled and watched for possible disasters. At these stations are boats, ropes, means for communicating with stranded vessels near the shore, and other appliances and helps for saving life and freight and vessels. Through this humane and economical service, few lives are now lost on our coasts, and much property is saved. The men who engage in it are under severe discipline, and perform a very daring, and arduous service for which they are worthy of large pecuniary recompense and much honor.

At the close of the fiscal year of 1879, the Life Saving Service of the United States embraced 172 stations, 130 of which were on the Atlantic coast, thirty on the lakes and six on the Pacific. During that year, there were 219 disasters to vessels, in which 2,107 lives were exposed and \$3,000,000 of property. Of the lives 2,049 were saved, 89 of the vessels and about half the value otherwise of property. During the past eight years, within the beat of these stations, there have occurred nearly 800 disasters to shipping, 8,400 lives have been exposed, and some \$16,500,000 of property placed in jeopardy. Through the service, 8,000 of the lives have been saved, and \$9,500,000 of the property. Besides merely saving life and property, the service has rendered aid to the shipwrecked, in the way of lodging and rations, until they could be removed to their homes or elsewhere. The cost of all this, defrayed by the government, has been trifling, compared with the benefit effected. Were it to cost much more, the people ought willingly and might profitably pay it.

## CHAPTER X.

### POETRY OF THE SEA AND SHORE.

A LARGE volume would not suffice to contain a selection of the best poems which have been written on the sea and its shore, and on persons and things connected with or suggested by them. Fair specimens of such poems, compressed within a moderate sized book, ever afford to a large class who visit the shore and delight in the sea high entertainment. We give here a few and varied selections, which may prove a solace and inspiration to summer visitors by the sea during their idle hours ; and which will serve also to point them to other sea poems, of like or greater merit, which may be scattered over the ages and lands, or collected in one whole. Some of those here presented are associated with much of the prose portions of this book ; but we have preferred to place them together in a chapter by themselves.

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### *LOVE OF THE OCEAN.*

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I love thee, Ocean, and delight in thee,  
Thy color, motion, vastness,—all the eye  
Takes in from shores, and on the topping waves ;  
Nothing escapes me, not the least of weeds  
That shrivels and blackens on the barren sand.  
I have been walking on the yellow sands,  
Watching the long, white, ragged fringe of foam  
The waves have washed up on the curves of beach,

The endless fluctuation of the waves,  
 The circuit of the sea-gulls, low, aloft,  
 Dipping their wings an instant in the brine,  
 And urging their swift flight to distant broods,  
 And round and over all the perfect sky,  
 Clear, cloudless, luminous in the summer morn.

RICHARD HENRY STEDMAN,  
*In Scribner's Monthly.*

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### *APOSTROPHE TO THE OCEAN.*

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There is a pleasure in the pathless woods  
 There is a rapture on the lonely shore,  
 There is society, where none intrudes  
     By the deep sea, and music in its roar.  
 I love not man the less, but Nature more,  
     From these our interviews in which I steal  
 From all I may be, or have been before,  
     To mingle with the Universe, I feel  
 What I can ne'er express, yet cannot all conceal.

Roll on, thou deep and dark blue ocean—roll !  
 Ten thousand fleets sweep over thee in vain,  
 Man marks the earth with ruin—his control  
     Stops with the shore ; upon the watery plain  
 The wrecks are all thy deed, nor doth remain  
     A shadow of man's ravage, save his own,  
 When for a moment, like a drop of rain  
     He sinks into thy depths with bubbling groan,  
 Without a grave, unknelled, uncoffined and unknown.

Thou glorious mirror, where the Almighty's form  
 Glosses itself in tempests ; in all time,  
 Calm or convulsed—in breeze, or gale or storm,  
     Icing the pole, or in the torrid clime  
 Dark heaving :—boundless, endless and sublime—  
     The image of Eternity—the throne  
 Of the Invisible ; even from out thy shrine  
     The monsters of the deep are made ; each zone  
 Obeys thee ; thou goest forth, dread, fathomless, **alone**

And I have loved thee Ocean ! and my joy  
 Of youthful sports was on thy breast to be  
 Borne, like thy bubbles, onward : from a boy  
     I wantoned with thy breakers—they to me

Were a delight ; and if the freshning sea  
 Made them a terror—'twas a pleasing fear ;  
 For I was, as it were, a child of thee,  
 And trusted to thy billows far and near,  
 And laid my hand upon thy mane,—as I do here.

BYRON.

*THOU AND I.*

“Thou and I !”  
 Cried he an urchin gay ;  
 “ Let us go forth to play,  
 Just we ourselves, we twain !”

Then to the rock-bound main,  
 Along the billow-beaten strand,  
 Amid the flying spray,  
 He led her by her tiny hand,—  
 And, just above the water's reach,  
 They sat together on the beach,

And piled the shells and sand  
 Into a palace grand  
 They built it like Aladdin's tower,—  
 Begun and finished in an hour.

The builders thought the building  
 A marvel to behold,  
 For fancy gave it gilding  
 More golden than of gold.

The Caliphs of the days of old  
 Had never such a royal court  
 As did those children in their sport.

“ I now am king,” cried he ;  
 “ And I am queen,” said she.

Then, over land and sea,  
 They held imperial sway,  
 One livelong day ;—

A happy day, whose sun  
 Went down on love begun  
 And twain made one.

THEODORE TILTON.

*BESIDE THE SEA*

“A little blossom by the sea  
 All tempest-torn looked up to me  
 And shook its bright head smilingly.  
 ‘I will love, I will live,  
 And be glad in the world,  
 Tho’ the sweetest part be gone.’

“The stone was cold, the sea waves beat  
 In endless surge about her feet,  
 But still I heard the winds repeat:  
 ‘I will love, I will live,  
 And be glad in the world,  
 Tho’ the sweetest part be gone.’

“Beside the sea, the barren sea,  
 Tho’ beats my heart rebelliously,  
 I breathe, O life, a song to thee:  
 ‘I will love, I will live,  
 And be glad in the world,  
 Tho’ the sweetest part be gone.’”

ANONYMOUS.

*THE SEA HATH ITS PEARLS.*

The sea hath its pearls ;  
 The heaven hath its stars ;  
 But my heart, my heart,  
 My heart hath its love.

Great are the sea and the heavens ,  
 Yet greater is my heart,  
 And fairer than pearls and stars  
 Flashes and beams my love.

Thou little, youthful maiden,  
 Come unto my great heart ;  
 My heart, and the sea, and the heaven  
 Are melting away with love.

*A translation by W. H. LONGFELLOW,  
 From the German of Heinrich Heine*

*I SAW FROM THE BEACH.*

I saw from the beach, when the morning was shining,  
 A bark o'er the waters move gloriously on;  
 I came when the sun o'er that beach was declining,  
 The bark was still there, but the waters were gone.

And such is the fate of our life's early promise,  
 So passing the spring tide of joy we have known;  
 Each wave, that we danced on at morning, ebbs from us,  
 And leaves us, at eve, on the bleak shore alone.

Ne'er tell me of glories serenely adorning  
 The close of our day, the calm eve of our night:  
 Give me back, give me back the wild freshness of morning,  
 Her clouds and her tears are worth evening's best light.

Oh, who would not welcome that moment's returning,  
 When passion first waked a new life through his frame,  
 And his soul, like the wood that grows precious in burning,  
 Gave out all its sweets to love's exquisite flame.

THOMAS MOORE.

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*THE BROKEN OAR.*

---

Once upon Iceland's solitary strand  
 A poet wandered with his book and pen,  
 Seeking some final word, some sweet Amen,  
 Wherewith to close the volume in his hand.

The billows rolled and plunged upon the sand,  
 The circling seagulls swept beyond his ken,  
 And from the parting cloud-rack, now and then,  
 Flashed the red sunset over sea and land.

Then by the billows at his feet was tossed  
 A broken oar; and, carved thereon, he read,  
 "Oft was I weary when I toiled at thee;"  
 And, like a man who findeth what was lost,  
 He wrote the words, then lifted up his head,  
 And flung his useless pen into the sea.

H. W. LONGFELLOW.

*SEEKING REST.*

Sail on, sail on, thou fearless bark—  
 Wherever blows the welcome wind,  
 It cannot lead to scenes more dark,  
 More sad than those we leave behind.  
 Each wave that passes seems to say,  
 “Though death beneath our smile may be,  
 Less cold we are, less false than they  
 Whose smiling wrecked thy hopes and thee.”

Sail on, sail on—through endless space—  
 Through calm—through tempest—stop no more;  
 The stormiest sea’s a resting place  
 To him who leaves such hearts on shore.  
 Or, if some desert land we meet,  
 Where never yet false-hearted men  
 Profaned a world that else were sweet—  
 Then rest thee, bark, but not till then.

THOMAS MOORE.

*THE SEA.*

Thou wert before the continents, before  
 The hollow heavens, which, like another sea,  
 Encircle them and thee; but whence thou wert,  
 And when thou wast created, is not known.  
 Antiquity was young when thou wast old.  
 There is no limit to thy strength, no end  
 To thy magnificence, Thou goest forth  
 On thy long journeys to remotest lands,  
 And comest back unwearied. Tropic isles,  
 Thick set with pillared palms, delay thee not,  
 Nor arctic icebergs hasten thy return.  
 Summer and winter are alike to thee—  
 The settled, sullen sorrow of the sky,  
 Empty of light; the laughter of the sun;  
 From peaceful countries, and the mad uproar  
 That storms let loose upon thee in the night  
 Which they create and quicken with sharp, white fire  
 And crash of thunder! Thou art terrible  
 In thy tempestuous moods, when the loud winds  
 Precipitate their strength against the waves;  
 They rave, and grapple, and wrestle, until, at last,  
 Baffled by their own violence, they fall back,  
 And thou art calm again, no vestige left  
 Of the commotion, save the long, slow roll  
 In summer days on beaches far away.

RICHARD HENRY STEDMAN,  
*in Scribner’s Monthly.*

*STORM AND TEMPEST.*

"HERE's neither bush nor shrub to bear off any weather at all, and another storm brewing ; I hear it sing in the wind ; yonder same black cloud, yonder huge one, seems like a foul bombard that would shew his liquor. If it should thunder, as it did before, I know not where to hide my head ; yonder same cloud cannot but fall by pailfuls. What have we here? a man or a fish ? Dead or alive ? A fish : he smells like a fish ; a very ancient and fish like smell ; a kind of not of the newest. Poor John. A strange fish ! Were I in England now (as I once was), and had but this fish painted ; not a holiday fool there but would give a piece of silver ; there would this monster make a man ; any strange beast there makes a man. When they will not give a dolt to relieve a beggar they will lay out ten to see a dead Indian. Legged like a man and his fins like arms. Warm on my troth ! I do now let loose my opinion, hold it no longer ; this is no fish, but an islander, that hath lately suffer'd by a thunderbolt.—Alas ! the storm is coming again. My best way is to creep under his gaberdine ; there is no other shelter hereabouts. Misery acquaints a man with strange bed fellows. I will here shroud till the dregs of the storm be past."

SHAKSPEARE'S TEMPEST, Act 2, Sc. 2.

*THE TIDE.*

I SAW the long line of the vacant shore,  
The sea weed and the shells upon the sand,  
And the brown rocks left bare on every hand,  
As if the ebbing tide would flow no more.

Then heard I, more distinctly than before,  
The ocean breathe and its great breast expand,  
And hurrying come on the defenseless land  
The insurgent waters with tumultuous roar.

All thought and feeling and desire, I said,  
Love, laughter, and the exultant joy of song.  
Have ebbed from me forever ! Suddenly o'er me  
  
They swept again from the deep ocean bed,  
And in a tumult of delight and strong  
As youth, and beautiful as youth upbore me.

H. W. LONGFELLOW.

*THE WAVES.*

Two waves came down upon the stream  
With light discourse and play ;  
Together they would drift and dream ;  
The sea was far away.

An island rude, sharp-fronted rent  
 Their bond with stern decree ;  
 By currents far apart they went,  
 But met amidst the sea.  
 So on life's stream fond hearts that flow  
 As one, apart are cast !  
 But in that sea to which we go  
 They all shall meet at last.

*From The New York Tribune.*

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### THE LIGHTHOUSE.

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THE rocky ledge runs far into the sea,  
 And on its outer point some miles away,  
 The Lighthouse lifts its massive masonry,  
 A pillar of fire by night, of cloud by day.

Even at this distance I can see the tides,  
 Upheaving break unheard along its base,  
 A speechless wrath, that rises and subsides  
 In the white lip and tremor of the face.

And as the evening darkens, lo ! how bright,  
 Through the deep purple of the twilight air,  
 Beams forth the sudden radiance of its light,  
 With strange, unearthly splendor in the glare !

Not one alone; from each projecting cape  
 And perilous reef along the ocean's verge,  
 Steals into life a dim, gigantic shape,  
 Holding its lantern o'er the restless surge.

Like the great gaunt Christopher it stands  
 Upon the brink of the tempestuous wave,  
 Wading far out among the rocks and sands,  
 The night-o'ertaken mariner to save.

And the great ships sail outward and return,  
 Bending and bowing o'er the billowy swells,  
 And ever joyful, as they see it burn,  
 They wave their silent welcomes and farewells.

They come forth from the darkness and their sails  
 Gleam for a moment only in the blaze,  
 And eager faces, as the light-unveils,  
 Gaze at the tower, and vanish as they gaze.

The mariner remembers when a child,  
 On his first voyage he saw it fade and sink ;  
 And when, returning from adventures wild,  
 He saw it rise again o'er ocean's brink.

Steadfast, serene, unmovable, the same  
 Year after year, through all the silent night,  
 Burns on forevermore that quenchless flame,  
 Shines on that inextinguishable light !

It sees the ocean to its bosom clasp  
 The rocks and sea-sands with its kiss of peace ;  
 It sees the wild winds lift it in their grasp,  
 And hold it up and shake it as a fleece.

The startled waves leap over it ; the storm  
 Smites it with all the scourges of the rain,  
 And steadily against its solid form  
 Press the great sholders of the hurricane.

The sea-bird wheeling round it with the din  
 Of wings and winds, and solitary cries,  
 Blinded and maddened by the light within,  
 Dashes himself against the glare and dies.

A new Prometheus, chained upon the rocks,  
 Still grasping in his hand the fire of Jove,  
 It does not hear the cry, nor heed the shock,  
 But hails the mariner with words of love.

“Sail on !” it says, “sail on ye stately ships !  
 And with your floating bridge the ocean span,  
 Be mine to guard this light from all eclipse,  
 Be yours to bring man nearer unto man !”

H. W. LONGFELLOW.

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### BESIDE THE SEA.

---

They walked beside the summer sea,  
 And watched the slowly dying sun;  
 And “O,” she said, come back to me !  
 My love, my own, my only one !”  
 But while he kissed her fears away  
 The gentle waters kissed the shore,  
 And, sadly whispering, seemed to say  
 “He’ll come no more ! he’ll come no more !”

Alone beside the autumn sea  
 She watched the sombre death of day;  
 And “O,” she said, “Remember me !  
 And love me, darling, far away !”  
 A cold wind swept the watery gloom,  
 And, darkly whispering on the shore,  
 Sighed out the secret of his doom,—  
 “He’ll come no more ! he’ll come no more !”

In peace beside the winter sea  
 A white grave glimmers in the morn;  
 And waves are fresh, and clouds are free,  
 And shrill winds pipe a careless tune.  
 One sleeps beneath the dark blue wave  
 And one upon the lonely shore;  
 But joined in life, beyond the grave,  
 They part no more ! they part no more !

WILLIAM WINTER.

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*THE WRECK OF THE HESPERUS.*

---

It was the schooner Hesperus,  
 That sailed the wintry sea;  
 And the skipper had taken his little daughter,  
 To bear him company.

Blue were her eyes as the fairy flax,  
 Her cheeks like the dawn of day,  
 And her bosom white as the hawthorn buds,  
 That ope in the month of May.

The skipper he stood beside the helm,  
 His pipe was in his mouth,  
 And he watched how the veering flaw did blow  
 The smoke now west, now south.

Then up and spake an old sailor  
 Had sailed to the Spanish main,  
 “I pray thee, put into yonder port  
 For I fear a hurricane.

Last night the moon had a golden ring,  
 And to-night no moon we see !”  
 The skipper, he blew a whiff from his pipe,  
 And a scornful laugh laughed he.

Colder and colder blew the wind,  
 A gale from the northeast,  
 The snow fell lisping in the brine,  
 And the billows frothed like yeast.

Down came the storm, and smote amain  
 The vessel in its strength;  
 She shuddered and paused, like a frightened steed,  
 Then leaped her cable’s length.

“ Come hither! come hither! my little daughter,  
 And do not tremble so:  
 For I can weather the roughest gale  
 That ever wind did blow.”

He wrapped her warm in his seaman's coat  
Against the stinging blast:  
He cut a rope from a broken spar,  
And bound her to the mast.

"O father! I hear the church bells ring,  
O say, what may it be?"  
"Tis a fog bell on a rock-bound coast!"  
And he steered for the open sea.

"O father! I hear the sound of guns,  
O say, what may it be?"  
"Some ship in distress, that cannot live  
In such an angry sea!"

O father! I see a gleaming light;  
O say, what may it be?"  
But the father answered never a word,  
A frozen corpse was he.

Lashed to the helm, all stiff and stark,  
With his face turned to the skies,  
The lantern gleamed through the gleaming snow  
On his fixed and glassy eyes.

Then the maiden clasped her hands and prayed  
That savéd she might be;  
And she thought of Christ, who stilled the wave  
On the Lake of Galilee.

And fast through the midnight dark and drear,  
Through the whistling sleet and snow,  
Like a sheeted ghost, the vessel swept  
Tow'rs the reef of Norman's Woe.

And ever, the fitful gusts between,  
A sound came from the land:  
It was the sound of the trampling surf  
On the rocks and the hard sea sand.

The breakers were right beneath her bows,  
She drifted a dreary wreck,  
And a whooping billow swept the crew,  
Like icicles, from her deck.

She struck where the white and fleecy waves  
Looked soft as carded wool,  
But the cruel rocks they gored her side,  
Like the horns of an angry bull.

Her rattling shrouds all sheathed in ice,  
With the masts, went by the board:  
Like a vessel of glass, she stove and sank—  
Ho! ho! the breakers roared!

**At** daybreak, on the bleak sea beach  
 A fisherman stood aghast,  
 To see the form of a maiden fair,  
 Lashed close to a drifting mast.

The salt sea was frozen on her breast,  
 The salt tears in her eyes;  
 And he saw her hair, like the brown sea weed,  
 On the billows fall and rise.

Such was the wreck of the Hesperus,  
 In the midnight and the snow.  
 Christ save us all from a death like this  
 On the reef of Norman's Woe!

H. W. LONGFELLOW.

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*COMPANIONSHIP AT THE SEA SIDE.*

---

I saunter by the shore, and lose myself  
 In the blue waters, stretching on, and on,  
 Beyond the low-lying headland, dark with woods,  
 And on to the green wastes of sea, content  
 To be alone—but I am not alone,  
 For solitude like this is populous,  
 And its abundant life of sky and sun—  
 High floating clouds, low mists and wheeling birds,  
 And waves that ripple shoreward all day long,  
 Whether the tide is setting in or out,  
 Forever rippling shoreward, dark or bright,  
 As lights and shadows and the shifting winds  
 Pursue each other in their endless play—  
 Is more than the companionship of man.

RICHARD HENRY STODDARD,  
*in Scribner's Monthly.*

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*SEA BIRDS, WILD SEA BIRDS!*

---

Sea birds, wild sea birds!  
 Wreckers of the white-capped wave,  
 Wheeling on the winds that rave  
 Off by stormy cliff and cave,  
 Sea birds, wild sea birds.  
 Swooping, dipping  
 Round the shipping  
 Cradled on the billow's grave.  
 Out upon yon treeless ocean,  
 In its calm and its commotion,  
 Mocking back its restless motion,  
 Sea birds, wild sea birds!

Sea birds, wild sea birds !  
 Hooting at the fowler's dart,  
 Laughing at the angler's art,  
 Scoffing compass, sail and chart,  
 Sea birds, wild sea birds !  
 On the pillow  
 Of the bellow  
 Rocked like child on mother's heart.  
 Nor within the forest's nested,  
 Far from them upon the crested  
 Wave, sleeps bird so softly breasted.  
 Sea birds, wild sea birds !

S. MILLER HAGEMAN.

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*STUDIES ON THE STRAND.*

---

Now is it pleasant in the summer eve,  
 When a broad shore retiring waters leave,  
 Awhile to wait upon the firm fair sand,  
 When all is calm at sea, all still at land ;  
 And there the ocean's produce to explore,  
 As floating by, or rolling on the shore ;  
 Those living jellies, which the flesh inflame,  
 Fierce as a nettle, and from that their name ;  
 Some in huge masses, some that you may bring  
 In the small compass of a lady's ring ;  
 Figured by Hand Divine—there's not a gem  
 Wrought by man's art to be compared to them ;  
 Soft, brilliant, tender, through the wane they glow,  
 And make the moonbeam brighter where they flow.  
 Involved in sea wrack, here you find a race,  
 Which science, doubting, knows not where to place ;  
 On shell or stone is dropped the embryo seed,  
 And quickly vegetates a vital breed.

While thus with pleasing wonder you inspect  
 Treasures, the vulgar in their scorn reject,  
 See as they float along th' entangled weeds  
 Slowly approach, upborne on bladdery beads ;  
 Wait till they land, and you shall then behold  
 The fiery sparks those tangled fronts infold.  
 Myriads of living points ; the unaided eye  
 Can but the fire, not the form, descry.  
 And now your view upon the ocean turn,  
 And there the splendor of the waves discern ;  
 Cast but a stone, or strike them with an oar,  
 And you shall flames within the deep explore ;

Or scoop the stream phosphoric as you stand,  
And the cold flames shall flash along your hands ;  
When, lost in wonder, you shall walk and gaze  
On weeds that sparkle, and on waves that blaze.

CRABBE.

*GULF WEED.*

A weary weed tossed to and fro,  
Drearly drenched in the ocean brine,  
Soaring high and sinking low,  
Lashed along without will of mine ;  
Sport of the storm of the surging sea  
Flung on the foam afar and near,  
Mark my manifold mystery ;  
Growth and grace in their place appear.

I bear round berries, gray and red,  
Rootless and rover though I be ;  
My spangled leaves, when nicely spread,  
Arboresce as a trunkless tree ;  
Corals curious coat me o'er,  
White and hard in apt array ;  
'Mid the wild waves' rude uproar,  
Gracefully grow I, night and day.

Hearts there are on the sounding shore,  
Something whispers soft to me,  
Restless and roaming for evermore,  
Like this weary weed of the sea ;  
Bear they yet on each beating breast  
The eternal type of the wondrous whole :  
Growth unfolding amid unrest,  
Grace informing with silent soul.

CORNELIUS GEORGE FENNER.

*THE ABUNDANCE OF THE SEA.*

The sounds and seas, each creek and bay,  
With fry innumerable swarms, and shoals  
Of fish that with their fins, and shining scales,  
Glide under the green wave, in sculls that oft  
Bank the mid sea : part single, or with mate,  
Graze the sea-weed their pasture, and through groves  
Of coral stray ; or sporting with quick glance,  
Show to the sun their waved coats dropped with gold ;  
Or, in their pearly shells at ease, attend

Moist nutriment ; or under rocks their food  
 In jointed armor watch : on smooth the seal  
 And bended dolphins play : part huge of bulk,  
 Wallowing unwieldly, enormous in their gait,  
 Tempest the ocean : there leviathan,  
 Hugest of living creatures, on the deep,  
 Stretched like a promontory, sleeps or swims,  
 And seems a moving land ; and at his gills  
 Draws in, and at his trunk spouts out, a sea.

MILTON.

## THE SEA.

The sea ! the sea ! the open sea !  
 The blue, the fresh, the ever free !  
 Without a mark, without a bound,  
 It runneth the earth's wide regions round;  
 It plays with the clouds, it mocks the skies;  
 Or like a cradled creature lies.

I'm on the sea! I'm on the sea !  
 I am where I would ever be;  
 With the blue above and the blue below,  
 And silence wheresoe'er I go;  
 If a storm should come and awake the deep,  
 What matter? I shall ride and sleep.

I love, O, how I love to ride  
 On the fierce, foaming, bursting tide,  
 When every mad wave drowns the moon,  
 Or whistles aloft his tempest tune,  
 And tells how goeth the world below,  
 And why the Sou' West blasts do blow.

I never was on the dull, tame shore,  
 But I loved the great sea more and more,  
 And backward flew to her billowy breast,  
 Like a bird that seeketh its mother's nest;  
 And a mother she was, and is, to me;  
 For I was born on the open sea !

The waves were white, and red the morn,  
 In the noisy hour when I was born;  
 And the whale it whistled, the porpoise rolled,  
 And the dolphins bared their backs of gold;  
 And never was heard such an outcry wild  
 As welcomed to life the ocean child !

I've lived since then, in calm and strife,  
 Full fifty summers, a sailor's life,  
 With wealth to spend and a power to range,  
 But never have sought nor sighed for change;  
 And death, whenever he comes to me,  
 Shall come on the wild, unbounded sea.

BARRY CORNWALL.

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*A WET SHEET AND A FLOWING SEA.*

---

A wet sheet, and a flowing sea—  
 A wind that follows fast,  
 And fills the white and rustling sail,  
 And bends the gallant mast.

O for a soft and gentle wind !  
 I heard a fair one cry ;  
 But give to me the snoring breeze,  
 And white waves heaving high.

There's tempest in yon horned moon  
 And lightning in yon cloud ;  
 And hark the music, mariners !  
 The wind is piping loud.

ALLAN CUNNINGHAM.

---

*ON THE SHORE.*

---

At noon tide, when the golden light was burning  
 On gleaming waves and wastes of yellow sand,  
 I watched a little vessel, swift returning  
 Home, to the land.

Homeward, straight home ! Before the night descended  
 The peaceful haven would be safely won.  
 O, happy bark, whose toilsome voyage was ended  
 Ere day was done !

And then I thought of one whom God had taken  
 Before the day of youth had lost its light ;  
 Life was still sweet, and faith was still unshaken—  
 She knew no night.

No beating in the midnight, tossed and riven ;  
 No straining, through the darkness, for the goal ;  
 For unto thee the rest was early given,  
 O blessed soul !

Not unto me such speedy peace is granted ;  
 My years are many, and my sun hath set ;  
 By winds assailed, by treacherous calm enchanted,  
 I struggle yet.

And thou, perchance, in thy fair haven standing,  
 Gazing expectant o'er our stormy sea,  
 May watch my worn out vessel near the landing,  
 And welcome me.

SARAH DOUDNEY.

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### THE THREE BELLS.

---

Beneath the low-hung night cloud  
 That raked her splintering mast,  
 The good ship settled slowly,  
 The cruel leak gained fast.

Over the awful ocean  
 Her signal guns pealed out ;  
 Dear God ! was that thy answer  
 From the horror round about ?

A voice came down the wild wind,—  
 “ Ho ! Ship ahoy ! ” its cry ;  
 “ Our stout Three Bells of Glasgow  
 Shall stand till daylight by ! ”

Hour after hour crept slowly,  
 Yet on the heaving swells  
 Tossed up and down the ship lights—  
 The lights of the Three Bells.

And ship to ship made signals ;  
 Man answered back to man ;  
 While oft to cheer and hearten  
 The Three Bells nearer ran.

And the captain from her taffrail  
 Sent down his hopeful cry ;  
 “ Take heart ! hold on ! ” he shouted  
 “ The three Bells shall stand by.”

All night across the waters,  
 The tossing lights shone clear ;  
 All night from reeling taffrail  
 The Three Bells sent her cheer.

And when the dreary watches,  
 Of storm and darkness passed,  
 Just as the wreck lurched under,  
 All souls were saved at last.

Sail on, Three Bells, forever,  
 In grateful memory sail !  
 Ring on, Three Bells of rescue,  
 Above the wave and gale !

Type of the Love eternal,  
 Repeat the Master's cry,  
 As tossing through our darkness  
 The lights of God draw nigh.

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

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### *T WILIGHT.*

The twilight is sad and cloudy,  
 The wind blows wild and free  
 And like the wings of sea-birds,  
 Flash the white caps of the sea.

But in the fisherman's cottage  
 There shines a ruddier light,  
 And a little face at the window  
 Peers out into the night.

Close, close it is pressed to the window  
 As if those childish eyes  
 Were looking into the darkness  
 To see some form arise.

And a woman's waving shadow  
 Is passing to and fro,  
 Now rising to the ceiling,  
 Now bowing and bending low.

What tale do the waving ocean,  
 And the night wind, bleak and wild,  
 As they beat at the crazy casement,  
 Tell to that little child ?

And why do the roaring ocean,  
 And the night wind, wild and bleak,  
 As they beat at the heart of the mother,  
 Drive the color from her cheek ?

H. W. LONGFELLOW.

*THE FISHER'S COTTAGE.*

We sat by the fisher's cottage,  
 And looked at the stormy tide ;  
 The evening mist came rising,  
 And floating far and wide.

One by one in the light-house  
 The lamps shone out on high ;  
 And far on the dim horizon  
 A ship went sailing by.

We spoke of storm and shipwreck,  
 Of sailors, and how they live ;  
 Of journeys 'twixt sky and water,  
 And the sorrows and joys they give.

We spoke of distant countries,  
 In regions strange and fair ;  
 And of the wondrous beings  
 And curious customs there ;

Of perfumed lamps on the Ganges,  
 Which are launched in the twilight hour ;  
 And the dark and silent Brahmins  
 Who worship the lotus flower ;

Of the wretched dwarfs of Lapland,  
 Broad headed, wide mouthed, and small,  
 Who crouch round their oil fires, cooking,  
 And chatter and scream and bawl.

And the maidens earnestly listened,  
 Till at last we spoke no more ;  
 The ship like a shadow had vanished,  
 And darkness fell deep on the shore.

HEINRICH HEINE.  
*Translated by Charles Godfrey Leland.*

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*A SUMMER'S DAY BY THE SEA.*

---

O summer day beside the joyous sea !  
 O summer day so wonderful and white  
 So full of gladness and of pain !  
 Forever and forever shalt thou be  
 To some the gravestone of a dead delight,  
 To some the landmark of a new domain.

H. W. LONGFELLOW.

*A REFLECTION AT SEA.*

See how, beneath the sunbeam's smile,  
 Yon little billow heaves its breast,  
 And foams and sparkles for awhile,  
 And murmuring then subsides to rest.

Thus man, the sport of bliss and care,  
 Rises on Time's eventful sea ;  
**And**, having swelled a moment there,  
 Thus melts into eternity.

THOMAS MOORE

*ANNABEL LEE.*

It was many and many a year ago,  
 In a kingdom by the sea,  
 That a maiden lived whom you may know  
 By the name of Annabel Lee ;  
 And this maiden she lived with no other thought  
 Than to love and be loved by me.

I was a child and she was a child,  
 In this kingdom by the sea ;  
 But we loved with a love that was more than love  
 I and my Annabel Lee,  
 With a love that the winged seraphs of heaven  
 Coveted her and me.

And this was the reason that long ago,  
 In this kingdom by the sea,  
**A** wind blew out of a cloud, chilling  
 My beautiful Annabel Lee ;  
 So that her high-born kinsmen came,  
 And bore her away from me,  
 To shut her up in a sepulchre,  
 In this kingdom by the sea.

The angels, not so happy in heaven,  
 Went envying her and me,  
**Y**es ! that was the reason (as all men know)  
 In this kingdom by the sea,  
 That the wind came out of the cloud by night,  
 Chilling and killing my Annabel Lee.

But our love it was stronger by far than the love  
 Of those that were older than we,  
 Of many far wiser than we ;  
 And neither the angels in heaven above,  
 Nor the demons down under the sea,  
 Can ever dissever my soul from the soul  
 Of the beautiful Annabel Lee.

For the morn never beams without bringing me dreams  
 Of the beautiful Annabel Lee,  
 And the stars never rise but I feel the bright eyes  
 Of the beautiful Annabel Lee,  
 And so all the night-tide I lie down by the side  
 Of my darling, my darling, my life, and my bride,  
 In her sepulchre there by the sea,  
 In her tomb by the sounding sea.

EDGAR ALLEN POE.

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### *THE LITTLE BEACH-BIRD.*

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Thou little bird, thou dweller by the sea,  
 Why takest thou its melancholy voice  
 And with that boding cry  
 O'er the waves dost thou fly ?  
 O, rather, bird, with me  
 Through the fair land rejoice !

Thy flitting form comes ghostly, dim and pale,  
 As driven by a beating storm at sea ;  
 The cry is weak and scared,  
 As if thy mates had shared  
 The doom of us. Thy wail—  
 What does it bring to me ?

Thou call'st along the sand, and haunt'st the surge,  
 Restless and sad ; as if, in strange accord  
 With the motion and the roar  
 Of waves that drive to shore,  
 One spirit did ye urge—  
 The Mystery—the Word.

Of thousands thou both sepulchre and pall,  
 Old Ocean, art ! A requiem o'er the dead  
 From out thy gloomy cells  
 A tale of mourning tells—  
 Tells of man's woe and fall  
 His sinless glory fled.

There turn thee, little bird, and take thy flight  
 Where the complaining sea shall sadness bring  
 Thy spirit nevermore.  
 Come, quit with me the shore  
 For gladness, and the light  
 Where birds of summer sing.

RICHARD HENRY DANA.

*HAMPTON BEACH.*

The sunlight glitters keen and bright,  
 Where, miles away,  
 Lies stretching to my dazzled sight  
 A luminous belt, a misty light,  
 Beyond the dark pine bluffs and wastes of sandy gray.

The tremulous shadow of the sea !  
 Against its ground  
 Of silvery light, rock, hill, and tree,  
 Still as a picture, clear and free,  
 With varying outline mark the coast for miles around.

On—on—we tread with loose-flung rein  
 Our seaward way,  
 Through dark green fields and blossoming grain,  
 Where the wild brier-rose skirts the lane,  
 And bends above our heads the flowering locust spray.

Ha ! like a kind hand on my brow  
 Comes this fresh breeze,  
 Cooling its dull and feverish glow,  
 While through my being seems to flow  
 The breath of a new life—the healing of the seas.

Now rest we, where this grassy mound  
 His feet hath set  
 In the great waters, which have bound  
 His granite ankles greenly round  
 With long and tangled moss, and weeds with cold spray wet.

Good bye to pain and care ! I take  
 Mine ease to-day ;  
 Here, where these sunny waters break,  
 And ripples the keen breeze, I shake  
 All burdens from the heart, all weary thought away.

I draw a freer breath ; I seem  
 Like all I see :—  
 Waves in the sun—the white-winged gleam  
 Of sea-birds in the slanting beam—  
 And far-off sails which flit before the south wind free.

So when Time's vail shall fall asunder,  
     The soul may know  
     No fearful change, nor sudden wonder,  
     Nor sink the weight of mystery under,  
 But with the upward rise, and with the vastness grow.

And all we shrink from now may seem  
     No new revealing—  
     Familiar as our childhood's stream,  
     Or pleasant memory of a dream,  
 The loved and cherished Past upon the new life stealing.

Serene and mild, the untried light  
     May have its dawning ;  
     And, as in summer's northern light  
     The evening and the dawn unite,  
 The sunset hues of Time blend with the soul ; new morning.

I sit alone ; in foam and spray  
     Wave after wave  
     Breaks on the rocks which stern and gray,  
     Beneath like fallen Titans lay,  
 Or murmurs hoarse and strong through mossy cleft and cave.

What heed I of the dusty land  
     And noisy town ?  
     I see the mighty deep expand  
     From its white line of glittering sand  
 To where the blue of heaven on bluer heavens shut down !

In listless quietude of mind,  
     I yield to all  
     The change of cloud and wave and wind ;  
     And passive on the flood reclined,  
 I wander with the waves, and with them rise and fall.

But look, thou dreamer ! wave and shore  
     In shadow lie ;  
     The night-wind warns me back once more  
     To where my native hill-tops o'er  
 Bends like an arch of fire the glowing sunset sky !

So then, beach, bluff, and wave, farewell !  
     I bear with me  
     No token stone nor glittering shell,  
     But long and oft shall memory tell  
 Of this brief, thoughtful hour, of musing by the sea.

*THE SEA—IN CALM.*

Look what immortal floods the sunset pours  
Upon us—mark ! how still (as though in dreams  
Bound) the once wild and terrible ocean seems !  
How silent are the winds? no billow roars ;  
But all is tranquil as Elysian shores,  
The silver margin which eye runneth round  
The moon-enchanted sea, hath here no sound ;  
Even echo speaks not on these radiant moors !  
What ! is the giant of the ocean dead,  
Whose strength was all unmatched beneath the sun ?  
No ; he reposes ! Now his toils are done ;  
More quiet than the babbling brooks is he.  
So mightiest powers by deepest calms are fed ,  
And sleep, how oft, in things that gentlest be.

BARRY CORNWALL.



"EVENTIDE BY THE SEA."

## CHAPTER XI.

### WHERE TO GO.

To those who may have become possessed with a desire to visit the sea shore, *where to go* may be an important inquiry. In this chapter, we shall give some general principles to guide, in making a decision. In the next, we shall describe some particular places.

The first thing to be determined and to guide is the *healthfulness* of a place. If it is not healthy, no other consideration should influence a person to go there. It should be free from malaria, have abundance of good water, a dry atmosphere and proper sewerage and other sanitary conditions or regulations. Not only its general healthfulness, but its healthfulness for particular individuals, should be considered. Other things being equal, the most healthy place should be chosen.

The next thing to guide in a determination is, the *accessibility* of a place. For those obliged to be at their business almost every day, or those of limited means, or those who cannot endure well, by reason of age, sickness or infirmity, the fatigues and inconveniences of travel, it should be a place near their business and homes. Where there is a railroad is most desirable. A steamboat or sail boat even, in the hands of a competent manager, will do very well. Passengers by these, however, must remember that they may be exposed to rough weather, delays and sea sickness. Still, the passage may

be agreeable and very desirable. A stage ride even, while it consumes time and is more expensive, may not be objectionable. To some, time and money may be a small object; or the advantages at the end of a water or stage route may make adequate compensation.

The accommodations and advantages of a place is yet another thing which should enter into the determination:—what its hotels and boarding houses are,—if a person is dependent on these, the character of its bathing facilities, its amusements, its historical associations and opportunities for scientific study,—if a person has taste for such things, and the society there—whether large, gay, and fashionable or quiet and plain, the scenery, the style of the place, economy or expense of living, artificial or natural embellishments. The comfort, happiness and advantage of a visit to the sea shore will depend largely upon such considerations as these being satisfactory.

## CHAPTER XII.

### THE COAST OF THE UNITED STATES FROM NORTH EASTERN MAINE TO SOUTH WESTERN NEW JERSEY.

The design of this chapter is to give some notice, historical and descriptive, of most of the principal sea side resorts, on the Atlantic coast of the United States, lying between North Eastern Maine and South Western New Jersey. It will make special mention of these, of the principal hotels, the number of guests they can accommodate and their charges, and the way of reaching each of these places respectively. As new places arise and modifications of old ones occur, notice will be made, with other fresh information, in a supplementary chapter, annually, if demanded.

#### *Section 1. Maine.*

##### **1. MOUNT DESERT.**

*Mount Desert* is an island, of irregular contour and height, embracing about 100 square miles of land surface. Its name is derived from its high hills and rugged aspect. Some shipwrecked Jesuits, under Louis XIV., were its first settlers. It contains a number of granite peaks, especially towards the North East, hundreds of feet high. One of these, called Green Mountain, not far from Bar Harbor, is from 1500 to 2000 feet above the level of the sea. In its vicinity is a lake, one mile in length and of considerable breadth, affording an abundance of good drinking water; and filled with trout.

It was in this neighborhood that Whittier found the material for his *Mogg Megone*. The beach of Mount Desert is shingly. At Schooner Head, four miles from Bar Harbor, are some natural curiosities. One of them is a Spouting Horn, so called from the immense column of water which rushes, with great force and velocity, from a rock, especially during an easterly gale. Another of these curiosities is what is known as the Devil's Oven, an immense and curious excavation or series of them, in a rock. Other natural objects of interest are Thunder Cave: and the Breakwater at S. W. Harbor. Miss Barnes has published a small volume on the island. It is a very healthy spot, with pure and cool air; and the bathing facilities and scenery are beautiful and grand. Sea anemones abound and there are a great variety of sea weeds and minerals. It is a very commodious and a popular resort in summer time.

This island is quite near to the mainland, being joined thereto by a bridge. It lies a few miles South West of Machias, and East Port, with Frenchman's bay on the East. From Portland, by water, it is distant 110 miles. From Bangor, it is distant by stage, thirty to forty miles. It may be reached by steamer from Portland or Rockland, or by stage from Bangor over one of the finest natural roads on the earth. The above three places, Portland, Bangor and Rockland, are connected with the remainder of the world, by railroad, or further steamboat travel. Portland connects with Boston and New York, by steamers as well as by rail. A steamer also connects Mount Desert Island with the main land on Frenchman's Bay.

There are two principal resorts on the island : the first, from the South, is *South West Harbor*, at the mouth of Somes' Sound, a body of water which runs far inland, nearly bisecting the island. The other place is called *Bar Harbor*, and is fifteen miles further on. These two are the principal landing places. Both of them contain numerous hotels and boarding

houses—none of them very large, but all comfortable and accommodating. There are several cottages, some of which may be rented at these places. Private families, too, on the island open their houses for a limited number of summer guests. The Portland steamers land at both places.

At the head of Somes' Sound is an hotel called the Mount Desert House. It is a special resort for sportsmen; and is reached by boat or stage from South West Harbor.

On Green Mountain, is the Green Mountain House. It is in full view of the Ocean, and is an easy drive, or walk, from Bar Harbor. It receives many transient, and some permanent boarders, who here may combine both mountain and sea air. The scenery from the top of the mountain is very magnificent.

Some of the principal hotels at South West Harbor are the Freeman, Island, Ocean and Stanley Houses.

Some of the principal hotels at Bar Harbor are the Atlantic, Agamont, Belmont, Deering, Grand Central, Hayward, Hotel des Isles, Lookout, Lyman, Newport, Ocean, Rockaway, Rodick, Wayside Inn and West End. Their Post Office address is Eden.

## 2. PENOBCOT BAY.

Penobscot Bay, on its shores and islands, has numerous places of summer resort. It is a beautiful, romantic, healthy locality, filled with kind, cleanly and hospitable people, and abounding in water and other privileges and facilities. Rockland is a principal town at the mouth of the bay. It is the first landing place of the Eastern boats, after leaving Portland. It is the Eastern terminus also of the Knox and Lincoln Railroad, connecting with Portland. Belfast, near the head of the bay, on the East side, is a considerable town. Bangor is further up and on the river. The Maine Central Railroad connects Bangor with Portland. Boats connect all these with places East and West of the bay.

The principal place of summer resort on the shores of the bay is *Castine*, so named from an old French resident and

Baron of the 18th Century, who lived there. It is situated at the extremity of a peninsula on the East side of the bay, opposite nearly to Belfast, twelve miles distant. *Deer Island*, near the mouth of the bay, and *Sedgwick*, on the main land, opposite, are other places of resort. Steamers from Rockland, on the way to Mount Desert, and places farther East, connect with these points.

### 3. PORTLAND HARBOR AND THE BEACH BETWEEN IT AND THE NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE LINE ON PORTSMOUTH HARBOR.

Most of the principal sea side resorts of the Maine coast lie between Portland and Portsmouth. Portland Harbor and vicinity has several places of pleasant summer resort. Two of the principal of these are *Cushing's* and *Peak's* islands, connecting with the city by steamer: places much frequented by citizens for a day, and having accomodations, also, for numerous permanent boarders. On the main land, *Cape Elizabeth* affords the greatest sea side attractions adjoining Portland. After a South East wind, the surf here is magnificent, and multitudes flock from the city to behold it. At the extremity of the cape, which is nine miles from the city, is the Twin-Sisters lighthouse. The road along the beach to the end of the cape is good.

Cape Elizabeth Station, on the Eastern Railroad running between Boston and Portland, is about two miles from the latter city. Near by is an hotel, called the Cape Cottage.

Towards the extremity of the cape, are the Ocean and Atlantic Houses. These are reached by stage. The Ocean House can accomodate 300 guests. The charges are \$2.00 to \$2.50 per day, or \$10, to \$21 per week.

On Cushing's Island is the Ottawa House. It can accomodate 200 guests. The charges are from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per day, or from \$12.00 to \$20.00 per week.

Peak's Island contains a considerable number of hotels and boarding houses; but none of them very large. They

will accommodate from fifteen to seventy-five guests each. The charges range from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day, and from \$7.00 to \$15.00 per week; mostly \$2.00 per day and \$12.00 per week. The principal houses are Avenue House, Bay View, Central Cottage, Greenwood, Montreal, Oak Cottage, Oceanic, Seaside, Summer Retreat, Summit, Union and Willow Cottages.

On Long Island is the Hotel de Ponce, accommodating some two hundred guests.

After leaving Portland and its immediate vicinity, *Scarborough* is the first resort. The place is healthy and popular. It is on or near both the Boston and Maine, and the Eastern railroads; about seven miles from Portland. The former of these roads runs nearest to the beach. The principal houses are the Atlantic, and Kirkwood. They each accommodate about 125 guests, and their charges are alike, \$2.00 to \$2.50 per day, or \$10.00 to \$14.00 per week. Other houses are the Cammock, Sea View and West Point. The former accommodates 70, and charges from \$10.00 to \$20.00 per week. The two latter accommodate 50 each, and charge from \$8.00 to \$15.00 per week. These three charge transient boarders alike: from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day.

Adjoining Scarborough at the mouth of its river is *Pine Point*. The principal hotels are the Woodman, Sportsman's, Leavitt, and Pine Point Houses. They accommodate from twenty to thirty-five guests each. The charges at the first of these are \$1.50 to \$3.00 per day, or from \$7.50 to \$18.00 per week. At the second, the charges are \$2.00 per day and \$10.50 per week. The two others charge \$1.50 per day, and at the outside \$9.00 per week. The depot for Pine Point is Scarborough on the Eastern, or Pine Point, on the Boston and Maine Railroad. It is nine miles from Portland.

*Old Orchard* follows. This is the most noted place on the Maine Coast, as a resort, except perhaps Mount Desert. It is twelve miles south of Portland and ninety-six miles from Boston. The beach of this region is as fine as any on the New

England coast. It stretches a distance of twelve miles, from Scarborough River to Saco River. It takes its name from an old apple orchard, in the midst of which the first hotel was erected.

This place is reached by the Boston and Maine Railroad, which runs between the hotels and the sea-shore. It may also be reached from the Eastern Railroad, from the Saco depot, but this is some miles distant by stage.

There are numerous hotels here, with accommodations for from 50 to 500 guests each. Some of the principal of these are the Belmont, Blanchard, Central, Fiske, Gorham, Irving, Lawrence, Ocean, Old Orchard House, Pleasant House, Sea Shore and St. Cloud. The largest of these is the Old Orchard House, which has a capacity of 500 guests. Next is the Ocean, which will accommodate 400. The Blanchard and Sea Shore have room for 200 each. The Fiske and Central, Lawrence and St. Cloud have room for 150 each; the Gorham for 100. The capacity of the others is under 100. The charges at the Old Orchard are the highest; being from \$3.00 to \$3.50 per day, and from \$10.00 to \$21.00 per week. The Ocean House charges \$2.00 to \$3.00 per day, and \$10.00 to \$17.50 per week. The charges at the other houses vary, from \$1.00 to \$2.50 a day, and from \$7.00 to \$25.00 per week.

Between Old Orchard and Biddeford Pool is Ferry Beach. Here is a very good hotel called the Bay View House, accommodating 100 guests, and charging from \$7.00 to \$14.00 per week. It is best reached from Saco.

*Biddeford Pool*, on the Boston and Maine Railroad, reached from the Biddeford Station, separated from Saco by the river only, by stage, or by steamer, from Saco, comes next. The principal hotels are the Yates, Holman and Highland Houses: the former accommodating 200, the two latter 100 guests. They charge \$2.00 and \$1.50 per day and from \$8.00 to \$12.00 per week. Other houses are the Fletcher, Ocean and Mansion, with capacities ranging from 50 to 75

guests each, and charging \$1.00 to \$2.00 per day, and \$6.00 to \$10.00 per week. Biddeford *Pool* is so named from a hollow in the rock near the sea, which is filled with the incoming tides and emptied by the receding. Biddeford is 15 miles from Portland. It may be reached by the Eastern Railroad, which, however, is further from the beach.

*Kennebunkport* on *Cape Arundel*, and *Ocean Bluff*, are about 25 miles from Portland and something over 80 from Boston. They are reached, by way of the Kennebunk depot, on the Boston and Maine Railroad which is three miles distant ; and connected by stage with the railroad. In the vicinity of these places, among other things, are Spouting Horn and Bouncing Rock. They are the most noted natural curiosities. There is the advantage of a river here as well as a beach. The Eastern Railroad connects by stages, but is farther off.

The principal hotels are the Ocean Bluff and Parker Houses : the former accommodating 200 guests, and charging \$3.00 a day, and from \$15.00 to \$21.00 per week : the latter accommodates 100, and charges \$2.00 a day, and from \$8.00 to \$10.00 per week. Other houses are the Beach, Glen, and Sea Grove Cottage, and Spring hotel. These vary in capacity from 25 to 75 guests each, and in charges from \$1.00 to \$1.50 a day, and \$6.00 to \$10.00 a week.

Wells Beach is about thirty miles from Portland, and eighty from Boston. This is the most popular resort on this part of the coast next to Old Orchard. Wells on the Boston and Maine Railroad is the nearest depot. This beach is the first in Maine from Boston that is easily reached by railroad. York Beach and Bald Head Cliff are nearer to Boston but not so close to a depot.

The principal hotel at Wells Beach is the Atlantic House, capacity 200. Charges \$2.50 and \$8.00 to \$15.00. Other houses are Bay View, Highland Cottage, and Sea Foam. Capacity 35 to 50 each. Charges \$1.00 to \$1.50, and \$6.00 to \$10.00.

*Section 2. The Coast of New Hampshire.*

New Hampshire has a coast line of only seventeen miles. Within this short space, however, is included some resorts of wide popularity.

**1. ISLES OF SHOALS.**

The *Isles of Shoals* are eight in number, and varying in area, from one acre to three hundred acres each. They are rocky, and the soil is thin. Their scenery is suggestive of solitude and grandeur. The bathing is of the surf variety, which is here very wild. The air is pure and strong ; and its benefits are equal to those afforded by a sea voyage. These isles have been fully described by Celia Thaxter, whose home they were for many years. On White Island, which is one of them, stands a lighthouse. The inhabitants are supported largely by fishing. They open their homes also to summer visitors.

These islands are ten miles from Portsmouth. They are connected by steamers with Portsmouth and Newburyport. From the former place, the steamer makes the voyage twice a day, each way, leaving Portsmouth at 11 A. M. and 6 P. M. At Portsmouth connection is made with the Boston and Maine and Eastern Railroads ; also with steamers to Boston. The Eastern road is the most direct to Boston. Portsmouth is 56 miles from Boston ; 52 from Portland.

There are two hotels on two of the islands, one on each ; and both under one management. On Appledore Island, is the Appledore House ; on Star Island, the Oceanic. A steam yacht plies between them. Together, they accommodate 500 guests. They are first class. Billiards, Bowling Alleys and an Orchestra are attached. Baths also are connected ; as still bathing is not to be found in the open water. A shallow lakelet has been formed in front of one of the hotels, in which children may safely bathe, and indulge in rowing. A large dance hall, with stage for concerts and theatricals, exists. Finest opportunity is afforded for sailing and fishing.

## 2. RYE BEACH.

*Rye Beach* is a fashionable resort. The region back of it is full of historic associations and legend. It extends from the mouth of Portsmouth Harbor to where it joins the Hampton Beach. It is reached by the Eastern Railroad at two depots, to and from which depots stages constantly run in summer time. These depots are Greenland, three miles distant, and North Hampton, four miles.

The principal hotels are the Farragut, Sea View, and Washington Houses.

## 3. HAMPTON BEACH.

Hampton Beach is a very popular resort. It extends from Boar's Head, a bold headland, jutting out into the sea, or Rye Beach, to the Massachusetts state line. There are three Hamptons, each of which has a depot some miles from the beach on the Eastern Railroad. Hampton proper is the station at which to leave the cars. A marsh lies between the railroad and the shore. Game and fish are abundant, and the bathing is fine. The region is healthy. The coast here is often covered with sea weed, thrown up by the tides, which is carried off by the farmers and others, under State regulation. This beach is the scene of one of Whittier's poems. Stages run to and from the depots. Liveries, horses and carriages are to be hired.

The principal hotels are Boar's Head, Conch, Eagle, Hampton Beach, Leavitt and Ocean.

### *Section 3. Coast of Massachusetts.*

The coast of Massachusetts is varied, extensive, and rich in historic associations. We present it under three sub-sections : 1. From Boston to the New Hampshire State line : 2. From Boston to the Rhode Island State line : And 3. The islands of Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket.

## 1. THE COAST FROM BOSTON TO THE NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE LINE.

*Nahant* is the first of the sea side resorts, north of Boston. It used to be a very fashionable place; but, of late years, others have eclipsed it. It is still frequented, but more as a transient resort. It is situated on a peninsula. There are several islands in the vicinity, on which are small hotels, or boarding houses. On Egg Rock, three miles distant, stands a lighthouse.

The nearest depot for Nahant is Lynn, on the Eastern railroad, eleven miles from Boston. Here carriages may be taken for the Nahant beach. Or if parties have no baggage, they will find it an easy and fine walk.

There are several private cottages at Nahant. The principal hotel is Whitney's.

*Swampscott* has several fine hard beaches with rocky bluffs between. It is a fashionable resort. The sands are gray, and the scenery round about diversified and charming.

It is on the Eastern Railroad, twelve miles from Boston; and across the bay from Nahant; three miles.

There are several hotels here, the principal of which is the Clifton. This is first-class, and is thronged, in summer-time, with the elite. To it is attached several cottages.

*Marblehead* is a place of summer tents. It is situated on a peninsula. The bathing is fine, and consists of both surf and still water. In the vicinity, or one mile distant, is Lowell Island, having on it an hotel. On the left is Cape Ann; on the right, Boston harbor and Nahant. Ten lighthouses are to be seen hence.

A branch road from Salem, on the Eastern Railroad, conducts to Marblehead, which is four miles distant. It is seventeen miles from Boston. A steamer also runs between Boston and Marblehead.

*Manchester* is twenty-five miles from Boston. It is on the Gloucester branch which leaves the Eastern road at Beverley,

eighteen miles from Boston. It lies on the south shore of Cape Ann. Bathing here is safe and fine. So also is boating. The principal hotel is the Masconomo House, which is capable of accommodating 150 to 175 guests. It stands on twelve acres of ground.

*Pigeon Cove* is a very popular resort, situated two miles from Rockport, the terminus of the Gloucester branch of the Eastern Railroad. It is thirty-seven miles from Boston and is on the extreme point of Cape Ann. Stages run between it and Rockport. It is a picturesque region, abounding in natural curiosities and historical associations. The surf of Ocean View is magnificent. Forest trees abound. The drives are fine. Either surf or still-water bathing may be enjoyed. Boating, sailing and fishing are common amusements. There are mineral springs in the vicinity, yielding it is said, a true chalybeate water possessing tonic properties. One of the things of interest here is a moving rock, weighing fifty tons. It vibrates in the wind. Another point of interest a few miles distant is Norman's Woe, a dangerous reef, and the scene of the wreck of the *Hesperus*, immortalized by Longfellow. Ralf's Chasm, also, in the vicinity is worthy of note. Straitsmouth Island and its lighthouse is three miles off. Thatcher Island with its lighthouse is still further beyond.

The principal hotels are the *Pigeon Cove*, *Ocean View* and the *Linwood*. Cottages abound. The hotels charge from \$10 to \$15 per week.

*Plum Island* is a sandy beach, stretching from the mouth of the Merrimac river nine miles southward. A causeway connects it with the main land. On the inner side of the beach, the bathing is always safe; the outer surf bathing is dangerous. Sportsmen frequent this spot.

The nearest depot, that on the eastern road, is at Newburyport, which is 37 miles from Boston. Stages run between the island and the depot, which are three miles apart.

Connection may be made at Newburyport, with the Boston and Maine road, also, which runs a branch to this place.

There are some good hotels on the island.

*Salisbury Beach* is the last of the sea side resorts on the Massachusetts shore, East. It consists of a yellow sand. The bathing facilities of the place are fine. The nearest station is East Salisbury, on the Eastern road. It is two miles distant. Stages run thence to the beach. A steamer also runs up and down the Merrimac, and across to the Isles of Shoals, and touches here. It is 40 miles from Boston.

There are several hotels, the principal of which is the Atlantic.

Several small cottages have been erected here, which are rented, in an accommodating way and at a low figure. There are also several first class cottages here, occupied only in summer time.

## 2. BOSTON TO RHODE ISLAND STATE LINE..

Going southward from Boston, *Weymouth* is the first town on the shore that has been made a resort. It is twelve miles or more from the city. It has many handsome villas ; and several large hotels. It is reached by the South Shore Railway, a branch of the Old Colony, which leaves the latter road at Braintree. There are several hotels, principal of which is the Pine Point, which accommodates about 75 guests. It is at North Weymouth, and about one and a quarter miles from the depot.

*Hingham*, fifteen miles from Boston, is an old and beautiful town, and has for a long time been popular as a sea side residence.

It is located on the South Shore Railway. Trains run to and fro several times daily. Boats, also, run between it and Boston.

The Rose Standish, located near Downe's Landing, is the principal hotel. It accommodates 250 guests and charges

\$3.50 per day and from \$14.00 to \$21.00 per week. A coach runs between it and the depot, which is one and a half miles distant. It is open from June to October. The Cushing House is near the station, on Broad Bridge, accommodates 100 and charges \$1.50 to \$2.50 and from \$10 to \$15. It is open the year round.

*Nantasket Beach* is nineteen miles from Boston. It is situated on a narrow peninsula. There is a fine beach here, of about four miles in extent.

Nantasket is reached by the South Shore Railroad. Coaches run between the depot and the hotels, which are from two to two and a half miles distant.

There are several hotels here, the principal of which are the Rockland, Atlantic, Black Rock, New Pacific, and Crockett.

The Rockland house accommodates 350 guests and the Atlantic 300. Both are at the head of the beach, one and three quarter miles from the station. They are open from about the 1st of June to the 1st of October. Their charges are from \$18.00 to \$30.00 per week, or, by the day, from \$3.00 to \$4.00. The other houses, which are farther from the depot than those named, are open all the year round. They each accommodate about 75 guests. The charges at the New Pacific are \$3.00 daily, or from \$20.00 to \$30.00 per week. This hotel is situated two and a half miles from the station, on what is known as Stony Beach. The other hotels charge less. The Crockett House charges \$2.00 daily, and from \$8.00 to \$15.00 per week. The Black Rock House, on the Jerusalem road, two and a half miles from the station, charges from \$10.00 to \$18.00, or \$3.00 per day.

*Cohasset* is twenty-two miles from Boston, on the South Shore Railroad. The coast here is rough, and the surf heavy. Curiosities of this locality are an Indian well and pot, cavities in a ledge of rocks near the shore. Minot's Ledge is off here, on which has been erected a stone tower, or lighthouse.

The principal hotel is Kimball's, accommodating about

50 guests and charging \$2.50 to \$3.00 per day and \$15.00 to \$20.00 per week. It is on Pleasant Beach, about two miles from the depot, with which it connects by coach. At Reed's hotel, in the village, with capacity for 30, board may be had for half that at Kimball's. There are other houses.

*Scituate* is twenty-six miles from Boston. Its name is Indian, and signifies Cold Brook. The town is the scene of the "Old Oaken Bucket," written by one of its natives, Samuel Woodworth. The South Shore Railroad runs through the place.

There are three hotels—the Collyer, accommodating 40, the Mitchell 60, and the Centennial 65—on the beach, situated about one and a half miles from the North Scituate depot. They are open from June to October, and charge \$1.50 per day, or from \$7.00 to \$10.00 and \$15.00 per week. A coach connects them with the depot. At Scituate proper are several houses, mostly within a mile of the station, charging \$1.00 to \$1.50 per day, and \$7.00 to \$10.00 per week. The principal of these is the South Shore House.

*Marshfield* is twenty-eight miles from Boston, on the South Shore Railroad. The town extends a long distance on the shore. There are five depots within it. Here Daniel Webster lived and died. The scenery is romantic; and the region abounds in game.

There are several hotels on the shore. The principal part of them are located at Brant Rock, four miles from the main depot. Most of these are only open during the summer. Their charges are \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day, and from \$7 to 12 weekly. One of them, the Washburne, 60 guests, charges only \$1 and \$7. The names of the other houses are Churchill, Brant Rock and Atlantic, accommodating in their order 75, 100 and 30 guests. The Bay View, 60 guests, at Abingtonville, three and a half miles, charges \$10.50. The Webster House, 70 guests, at Green Harbor, Webster Place Station, charges \$9.00. There are no regular coaches running

between any of these hotels and the depots. The Churchill and Webster Houses are open all the year.

*Duxbury* lies south of Marshfield, between it and Plymouth. At South Duxbury, the French Atlantic Cable was landed, in 1863. There is a fine summer hotel here, the Standish, one and one quarter miles from the station, which accommodates 125 guests and charges \$8 to \$15. These places are on a continuation of the South Shore branch to Plymouth. The historical associations are grand, the scenery delightful.

*Plymouth* is thirty-seven miles from Boston, on the original Old Colony road, also on the South Shore Railroad, both of which terminate here. This is the place, of all others on the coast, full of historic associations. It was here that the Pilgrim Fathers, after having touched at Cape Cod, landed, and formed the first permanent settlement, on the New England coast, in 1620. A hall has been erected, called Pilgrim Hall, which is full of relics of them and of their times. A national monument has been erected here to these Fathers. Burial Hill, situated 165 feet above the level of the sea, contains their remains. Here is a monument to the renowned missionary, Adoniram Judson. There are large forests in this region, and lakes and ponds. Game is abundant. Red deer and eagles are still found in the solitudes. It is a secluded spot, and the scenery is beautiful. The region round about is fine for fishing, sailing, and other amusements.

There are several hotels, from half a mile to seven from the railroad station at Plymouth. Their capacity is from 50 to 150. Some of them are open only during the summer. Carriages connect them with the depot. Their range of charges is from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per day, and from \$8 to \$14 per week. The names of the principal of these hotels are the Clifford, Samoset, Central, Plymouth Rock, Manomet and Bristow.

*Provincetown* is much frequented. It is a romantic historic place, fully exposed to the ocean. Both surf and still bathing are fine here. It is situated on the extreme end of Cape Cod. Boats connect it with Boston daily, fifty miles distant. The people are either fishermen or cranberry growers. Its location is healthy. The place also enjoys the benefits of a railroad—the Cape Cod branch of the Old Colony from Middleboro, or Cohasset Narrows, now reaching and terminating here.

There are several hotels, within one mile of the depot, and connecting by carriage. They accommodate from 30 to 75 guests each, and are most of them open during the whole year. Their charges are \$1.50 per day, and from \$7 to \$12 per week. Their names are Pilgrim, Atlantic, Central and Gifford.

Following round the coast from Provincetown; on the Eastern side of the Cape is *Hyannis*, at the terminus of a branch, three miles in length, from the Cape Cod Railroad, leaving this latter at Yarmouth. The place is becoming quite fashionable. There is much game in the vicinity.

There are several hotels on the shore, within about two miles of the depot, to which carriages run. The charges at these hotels are \$10 per week and upwards. They accommodate from 50 to 100 guests each. The Hallett House, which is the largest—capacity 100—is at the port—distant one and one half miles. The Chequaquet House is at Centreville—distance two miles. It accommodates 75. The Iyanough is at Hyannis. It accommodates 100 guests. All, except the last, are only open during the summer.

*Osterville* and *Centreville* are charming retreats on Vineyard Sound, between Hyannis and Cotuit Port. They are reached by stages from West Barnstable depot, on the Cape Cod Railroad, six miles distant. At Osterville is the Cotoc-hasset House, charging \$10 to \$12, and accommodating 150. Also the Crosly House, with a capacity for 35, and charging \$8 to \$10.

*Cotuit Port* is on Vineyard Sound. It was one of the first places on the Cape selected for a resort. The surf is one mile distant ; but there is excellent still bathing close by. There are numerous ponds in the back country, well stocked with fish. Game abounds. It is largely the summer residence of wealthy merchants and others, of the cities. Scenery, accommodations and amusements are fine.

Cotuit Port is reached from West Barnstable on the Cape Cod branch of the Old Colony Railroad, whence a stage ride of six miles must be taken.

The principal hotel is the Santuit House. This house has in connection with it several furnished cottages.

*Menanhaut* is a pleasant resort on Vineyard Sound, five miles east of Wood's Holl, whence it is reached by a steamer. There is a fine summer hotel here, called the Menanhaut, accommodating 100 and charging \$12.

*Falmouth Heights*, is on Vineyard Sound. It is reached by a branch of the Old Colony Railroad, running from Cohasset Narrows to Wood's Holl, the latter place being at the junction of Vineyard Sound and Buzzard's Bay, and a noted safe harbor for vessels overtaken by storm. There are numerous cottages here, which are occupied only in summer. Stages run from the Falmouth depot to the hotels, one-and-a-half miles away. The scenery here, of both land and water, is very fine, and they combine to make the place one of the most delightful retreats on the coast.

Among the hotels are the Tomers and Quissett's Harbor, each of which can accommodate from 100 to 150 guests. These are open only during the summer. Their charges are from \$2.00 to \$3.00 a day, and from \$10 to \$15 a week.

*Monument Beach* is the North East corner of Buzzard's Bay. Here is a large hotel and numerous cottages. The place is well adapted for a quiet still water retreat, having all the accommodations usual at sea side resorts, affording finest scenery and being unexceptionably healthy.

The Stearns House, capable of accommodating 100 people, is near the depot. It is open from May 1, to December 1. Its charges are from \$8 to \$10 per week, or \$2 per day.

*Mattapoisett* is on the Northern shore of Buzzard's Bay, and on the Fair Haven branch of the Old Colony Railroad, running from Cohasset Narrows to Fair Haven, which is opposite to New Bedford. It is six miles east of New Bedford; five miles North West, by water, from Wood's Holl, and fifty-seven miles from Boston. The bathing here is still water, whose temperature is ten degrees higher than it is in Boston Harbor. The principal hotel is the Mattapoisett. It is near the depot,—has rooms for about seventy guests,—is open seven months in the year; and charges from \$10 to \$25 per week. There are several small houses.

*Marion* is on an arm of the North West shore of Buzzard's Bay. It is reached by the Fair Haven Branch of the Old Colony Railroad; and from Marion depot and thence by stage. A steamer also connects with Wareham. The chief hotels are the Bay View in the village, and Great Hill on Buzzard's Bay. The latter charges from \$10 to \$15,—it is first class and accommodates 80.

### 3. MARTHA'S VINEYARD AND NANTUCKET.

*Martha's Vineyard*, an island of Massachusetts on its South shore, is about five miles from the main land. It is of irregular shape, stretching nearly East and West, its length being about double its breadth. It contains nearly 200 square miles. It is an excellent field for geological study. Twenty-three different colored strata of clay, sand, etc., may be traced at Gay-Head. Among the natural curiosities of this locality is a pit 100 feet deep by 1200 feet in circumference. It is called the devil's den. 130 feet above the level of the sea, stands Gay Head lighthouse, with a revolving lantern. It is on the South West. The original inhabitants were largely engaged in fishing. Many of the present population employ a part of their time, in the same way.

The Methodists first made it a place of popular resort, by establishing here a camping ground. The Baptists have followed after, and done the same thing. Now there are numerous hotels on the island, and hundreds of summer cottages. There have been it is said as many as 40,000 strangers on the island at one time. Holmes' Hole, on the inner side, is a commodious and safe harbor, often made a refuge in bad and threatening weather. West of it, the island is little visited. The summer inhabitants are found mostly towards the East. The chief landing place of visitors is Oak Bluffs. Here begin the hotels and cottages. To the East the Methodists have planted themselves: on the West, the Baptists. There is a narrow gauge steam railroad, on the island, running North East from Oak Bluffs, a distance of seven miles, to Edgartown, Katama and the South Beach. Some good concrete streets, through Oak Bluffs, and other roads on the island have been built. There is a trotting course. Fine surf bathing is found on the shores; but in some places there is an heavy undertow and quicksands, making those localities dangerous. Boating and fishing is excellent. The water is very salt; so more buoyant. Large fleets of sailing vessels are often in sight, passing through Vineyard Sound.

Wood's Holl, on the main land, the terminus of a railroad connecting with all parts of the country, is the chief point of departure for the island. A boat runs thence connecting with it. A boat, too, runs from New Bedford. The steamers, also, running between New York and Portland, touch at the wharf of Vineyard Haven on Holme's Hole, during the summer season. Passengers by this route, are in danger of experiencing sea sickness ; as a heavy ground swell is encountered. They should at least prepare for it.

There are numerous hotels on the island. Most of them are kept on the European plan. The Sea View House, near the landing, at Oak Bluffs, is the most prominent. It is kept on the American plan, and is first class. Most of the hotels

are at or near Oak Bluffs. There are other hotels and boarding houses at Edgartown and Katama, and in other parts of the island. The following are some of the principal hotels at Oak Bluffs: the numbers they can accommodate, their exact location and their charges.

The Sea View, 250, at landing, \$4.50. Pawnee, 125, Circuit Av., European. Island, 125, Circuit Av., \$2.50, \$15.00. Highland, 125, Vineyard Highlands, European. Grover, 100, Oak Bluffs, \$1. Prospect, 75, Lagorn Heights, \$2.50, \$8 to \$12. Wyoming, 75, Vineyard Highlands, European. Central, 60, Montgomery Sq., European. National, 50, Circuit Ave., European. Wesley, 50, Commonwealth Sq., European. Howard, 40, Commonwealth Sq., \$2 to \$2.50. Vineyard Grove, 40, Silvam Av., European. Baxter, 35, Circuit Av., European.

All of the houses at Oak Bluffs are within one mile of the landing. Nearly all of them are merely summer houses. But the Island, National and Vineyard Grove houses are open all the year. Furnished cottages may be rented for \$100 and upwards; or rooms for a dollar a day.

*Nantucket*, another large island of Massachusetts, lies South East of Martha's Vineyard. A steamer runs to and fro in summer time, twice a day. The surf rolling in on the South side is dangerous for bathers. It is about three miles from the village of Nantucket and is much visited. But there is plenty of safe still bathing elsewhere on the island. On the North shore are high cliffs, where are numerous cottages and fine bathing, about one mile from the main harbor or town.

Fishing and sailing are common amusements. There are, on the island, between 4000 and 5000 permanent inhabitants. It is a remarkably healthy place, and very cool in summer.

When whale fishing was good, Nantucket was a place of great activity. The people are now dependent, for a livelihood, on catching the smaller fish,—cod, mackerel and blue fish: and upon summer boarders. Shell work also is a large industry, with them. They are kind and hospitable.

Siasconset, on a bluff on the South East shore, is one of the principal places of resort for a sea breeze and the surf. It has two good hotels. About one mile to the North is Sankaty Head, on which stands the lighthouse, one of the poorest on the coast. The following are the principal hotels, the numbers they can accommodate, their exact location, and their charges.

Ocean, 200, Broad and Centre, \$3 and \$12 to \$21. Springfield, 150, North and Water and Chester, \$2.50 and \$10 to \$12. Sherburne, 150, Orange St., \$2.50 and \$10 to \$15. Ocean View, 100, Siasconset, \$2.50, \$10 to \$15. Brattleboro, 100, Centre and Lily, \$8 to \$12. Atlantic, 75, Siasconset. Bay View, Orange St.

Excepting the Ocean View and the Atlantic, these hotels are all near the landing. The above two are seven-and-a-half miles distant at Siasconset. They may be reached by carriage. With two exceptions, the hotels are entirely closed in winter. The exceptions are the Springfield and Brattleboro.

#### *Section 4. Coast of Rhode Island.*

Newport, an ancient town, once rivalling New York, situated at the Southern end of the Isle of Rhodes, or Rhode Island proper, from which the whole State takes its name, on Narragansett Bay, a beautiful sheet of water 15 miles wide and 30 deep, is now, and has long been, one of the most fashionable, and aristocratic sea side summer resorts of the United States. It is 170 miles from New York, 70 from Boston and 30 from Providence.

From New York, the Newport and Fall River line of steamers run direct to Newport. From Boston and Providence there is a railroad. Steamboats run thither from Providence. Also a steamer connects it with Wickford, and so with the Stonington and Providence railroad. Many natural and artificial features, of considerable interest, mark the place. Prominent among them are the old Round Tower,

the ruins of which are left, and sacredly guarded. Its history is now lost. Numerous conjectures, as to its origin, have been raised. Opinion is in favor of its having been erected by the Norsemen, or by the pilgrim settlers. With it, Longfellow has connected his poem of "The Skeleton in Armor," based on the fact of one found at Fall River several years ago. Many historical recollections cluster around the city generally. During the revolutionary war, it was occupied by the British, for three years, until driven out by Rochambeau. Some renowned names of the past are more or less intimately connected with it, as those of George Washington, General Lafayette, Bishop Berkeley, and Commander Perry. Lime Rock is a spot made famous by the daring of Ida Lewis, in saving the shipwrecked. The Hanging Rocks, and the chasm called Purgatory, near the Northern end of the bluff, 160 feet long, 8 wide and 50 deep; and the Spouting Horn at the foot of Carroll Avenue are among the most notable natural curiosities.

The scenery about Newport is wild and romantic: the air pure and salubrious, and the surf magnificent. It is open to the sea, yet sheltered. The glen a beautiful valley, surrounded with trees, and having a brook running through it, six miles from Newport, is a frequent resort.

The place and the entrance to Narragansett Bay, on which Newport lies, is amply defended by forts. The principal one is Fort Adams, located South of the city, on Brenton Point, and reached by boat, or land. It mounts 468 guns, and requires 3000 men to fully man it. It is much visited by summer residents, on Fort day, which is twice a week when there is parade and drill and the band plays. The second in importance is the Dumplings, or Fort Brown, on Canonicut Island, at the mouth of the outer harbor. There is also another fort, called Wolcott, situated on Goat Island.

There are several beaches, giving opportunity for a varied and choice selection of sites for cottages. Each of the

beaches has its own peculiarity. The walks about Newport are fine. Sailing and fishing are also fine, but driving is the favorite amusement. The bathing grounds are of rare excellence. Several fine drives have been laid out along the beaches. After the first beach comes the bluff, a collection of gray rocks. Next comes a beach, called Sachuset Beach, stretching eastward to Sachuset Point. The principal avenues, affording miles of drives, amid varied and magnificent scenery of sea and shore, are Bellevue, Ocean and Carroll. Bellevue Avenue leads to the summer cottages, numerous beaches and a boat house. The public bathing grounds are principally on the first beach.

In the old town of Newport are all the conveniences of a small city. This helps to make its suburbs more eminently desirable, as a summer residence.

The hotels are not numerous ; but they are first class. Newport is more a place of private summer cottages of wealthy people than of transient visitors. The public houses are principally in the town or on the first beach and on the bluff, and within one mile of the depot, excepting the Canonicut, which is six miles off, and to which a steamer runs four times daily. Each hotel has its own carriage.

Ocean House, 400, Bellevue Av., \$4.50 per day, June 25 to September 25. Aquidneck, 150, Pelham St., \$4.50 per day, May to November. Perry, 100, Washington Sq., \$2.50 per day, all the year. United States, 100, Thames St., \$2.50 per day, all the year. Hall's Cliff, 100, The Cliff, \$3.00 per day, June to October. Canonicut, 100, Jamestown or Canonicut, \$2.00 per day, June to October. Cliff Avenue, 60, Cliff Av., \$4.00 per day, June to October.

*Narragansett Pier* is situated on the main land, at the entrance of Narragansett Bay, on the West side, and near to Point Judith. It is fifteen miles across to Newport. This is a new resort, comparatively ; its beginning, as such, dating back only to 1856. It has grown rapidly and finely. New-

port is more fashionable, and the surf there is finer. But the bathing at the pier is safe and very good and the society excellent. It is reached, by a branch railroad from Kingston, on the Stonington, Providence and Boston Railroad.

The principal Hotels are the Atlantic, Atwood, Continental, Delavan, Elmwood, Hazard, Mattheuwson, Maxson, Mount Hope, Metatoxet, Ocean, Revere and Tower Hill.

*Watch Hill* lies at the extreme Southwest corner of the state, not far from Stonington, and West of Point Judith, about twenty miles. A high sandy bluff marks the coast here, the waves are very high and the surf bathing is dangerous, by reason of the strong undertow. There is an inner beach, however, where the bathing is safe and good. There are several hotels, and cottages for summer occupation. There is little winter residence. The place is reached by steamer, from Norwich, New London and Stonington.

The principal hotels are the :—Atlantic, Bay View, Dickens, Larkin's, Narragansett, Ocean, Plympton and Watch Hill.

*Block Island* belongs to Rhode Island. It is situated out in the waters, about ten miles from Point Judith, and ten miles from Montauk Point, the most Easterly extremity of Long Island. The island was called by its present name, by the Dutch Admiral Block, who rediscovered it, ninety years after its first discovery, and gave it his own name. It is about nine miles long, and four miles wide. Whittier's poem "The Palatine" is connected with it. Steamers run between the island and Norwich and Providence. The Norwich steamer touches at New London and Stonington ; and the Providence steamer at Newport. The former runs only once a week ; the latter thrice.

The principal hotels are the :—Mitchell, Ocean View, and Spring House.

#### *Section 5. Coast of Connecticut.*

Connecticut, except on its most eastern shore, has no surf and is not open to the strong sea breezes. Nevertheless, it

has many beautiful summer retreats, where all the other advantages and sea water may be enjoyed. They are much frequented by persons from abroad.

*New London* is on the River Thames, near its mouth, and at the north-eastern end of Long Island Sound. It used to be famous, in connection with the whale fishing business. That laid the foundation of its present prosperity. Its surroundings are healthy and picturesque. The harbor is one of the finest on the Connecticut coast. The place is maintained partly by fishing and partly by manufacturing.

The Shore Railroad, connecting Boston and New York, passes through it. Another railroad connects it with Worcester, Mass. Steamboats also run between it and New York. Its distance from New York is 125 miles.

Within the city, is a very fine hotel, the Crocker House, capable of accommodating 500 guests. But it is at the mouth of the river that we are to look for the summer houses of resort. On the West side of the river is the Pequot House, and its cottages; on the East side, in Groton, is the Edgecombe. These are both first class-houses with all modern improvements. They are best reached by steamer, from the city above. The sail is ordinarily not more than fifteen minutes long. Bathing, fishing and sailing here is all that can be desired.

*East Lyme*, also called *Nantic*, is on a peninsula, having Long Island Sound on one side, and a bay on the other. Such a situation makes it peculiarly healthy, and favorable as a summer resort. Bathing, fishing and sailing may be safely and fully enjoyed here. The Shore Railroad passes through it. The distance from New York is 120 miles. There are several boarding houses in the village.

*Saybrook Point*, 100 miles from New York, on the West bank of the Connecticut River, near its mouth, is a healthy and cool spot, with fine bathing, boating, sailing and fishing privileges. It has the advantage of both railroad and steam-boat connection with the rest of the world. The boats run-

ning between Hartford and New York touch here. Also one running between Hartford and New London. The Shore Railroad passes through it; the Connecticut Valley Railroad commences here. A fine water prospect stretches along the Sound westward, and out to sea eastward. There is a first-class hotel called Fenwick Hall. To it several cottages are attached, which are rented, and occupied as summer residences. It is a favorite place with the people of Hartford, and other parts of Connecticut.

*Clinton* is a pretty village, and one where a week or two, or the whole summer may be passed very pleasantly. It is healthy, and there is very good bathing, fishing, and boating. It is located about 96 miles from New York. The Bacon House is the principal one. It accommodates about 100 guests.

*Guilford Point* is much patronized in summer, by those seeking water privileges, and who can be content with still-water. At Guilford is probably the oldest house now standing in America. It was built in 1640. The earliest of American poets, Fitz Greene Halleck, lived and died in this town. It is 90 miles from New York, and is on the Shore Railroad. The Point is a short distance from the railroad. At it is a first-class hotel, called the Pavilion.

*West Haven* is much frequented by the residents of New Haven, from which city it is distant 7 miles. The New York and New Haven Railroad runs through it, and makes stops. Also a steamer runs regularly between the dock and New Haven. It possesses all the advantages of a still tide-water resort. The Sea View House is a first-class hotel, open during the summer, from June to October. The scenery here, both land and water, is fine. It is about 70 miles from New York.

*Noroton Hill* is 2 miles east of Stamford, and 39 miles from New York, on the New York and New Haven Railroad. It is in a healthy and delightful situation. The Hamilton House has been established for summer boarders.

*Shippian Point* is on the shore of the Sound, opposite Stamford, and near the mouth of the river. Here is a fine hotel, called the Ocean. It may be reached by steamer from New York, or cars of the New York and New Haven Railroad, stopping at Stamford; 37 miles from the city.

*Greenwich* is 31 miles from New York. It is reached by the New York and New Haven Railroad; also by steamboat from New York. The Morton House, formerly the Americus Club House, is on the water, near the steamboat landing. This locality is fine for fishing and boating, and like other places of Connecticut convenient to New York city, and a fine village.

#### *Section 6. Coast of New York.—Westchester County and Long Island.*

##### **1. WESTCHESTER COUNTY.**

Westchester County lies on Long Island Sound, at its Southeast extremity, and bordering on New York County, and the city. Its only public sea side resort of note is New Rochelle. Of course it is still water here.

New Rochelle is an ancient village founded by Huguenot refugees in 1690, about twenty miles from New York, a beautiful place, filled with summer residences of well to do merchants of the city, who go to and fro every day. There are two railroads, one the New York and New Haven, and the other the Pelham Manor, which connects with the city by boat between Morrisania and Twenty-third Street, East River, and Fulton Street. It was here that Thomas Paine died and was buried; whose bones were afterwards disinterred by William Cobbett, and taken to England.

On the shore, between Pelham Manor and New Rochelle, at a distance of about one mile from each, stands the Neptune, a large first class hotel, and the chief one of the place for summer boarders. It stands in the midst of twenty acres of ground, diversified with lawn and grove; and combines both

rural and water side advantages. The water here is still, but it is good for bathing, fishing, boating and sailing. Stables for the accommodation of fifty horses are on the premises. And there is a bowling alley, and provision for other amusements. It is a rare place, as a summer home, for families near to New York. The house accommodates 400 guests. Carriages meet every train at both depots, the Pelham Manor and the New Rochelle. The Post Office address is Pelham.

## 2. LONG ISLAND.—NORTH SHORE OF LONG ISLAND.

The waters of this side of the island are salt, affected by the tides, and afford good still water bathing. There is the fullest opportunity on them also for boating, fishing and sailing. The shore is generally bolder and more hilly and precipitous, than is that of the South side. There are several resorts on it patronized principally by their habitues, and the lovers of quiet. The land and water views are generally fine. Most of the places are easy of access, from Brooklyn and New York. Some of them have the advantage of being quite near. They are reached both by steamboat from New York, and the cars over branches of the Long Island Railroad, which runs through the centre of the island, from Long Island City, or Flatbush Avenue corner of Atlantic, and Bushwick Avenue corner of Montrose, Brooklyn to Greenport, and Sag Harbor, at its opposite extremity, and passing through either Jamaica or Flushing. All those things necessary to make life comfortable and happy belong to these places,—schools, churches, physicians, newspapers, the telegraph, and abundance of supplies for the table.

*College Point* is a beautiful village, on Flushing bay, thirteen miles from the city. A steamer runs thither every afternoon and returns in the morning, so also the cars over the North Shore division of the Long Island Railroad, through Flushing. It is the home, summer and winter, of several business men, of New York city. Also numerous persons

frequent it in summer. The principal hotels are the :— Boulevard, which accommodates 100, College Point, College Point Pavilion, and Miller's.

*Whitestone* is a short distance beyond College Point; on the same railroad, and at its terminus. It is on Flushing Bay. It has some factories; but fewer than College Point. The same steamer runs here, as does to College Point. It is the first of the two places met by the steamboat, while it is the last reached by the cars. The boat affords a pleasant sail thither, in summer time. The drives and scenery hereabouts are superb. Willet's Point Fortification is near. The principal hotel is the Whitestone. It accommodates 150.

*Roslyn* stands at the head of Hempstead Harbor, twenty-three miles from New York, by a railroad which branches from the North Shore division of the Long Island road at Mineola. This is known as the Glen Cove branch. A steamboat also runs here. This place was the home of William Cullen Bryant. The principal hotels are the :—Mansion, accommodating 75, and the Roslyn, which accommodates 25 and charges \$7.00 to \$10.00 a week.

*Sea Cliff* is a short distance from Roslyn by the same railroad, and is reached by steamer, or by railroad to Glenhead, and thence on foot, or by carriage two miles. Here the Methodists of New York city have established a camping ground; also a Home for their aged and infirm members. The Sea Cliff House is a large and the principal hotel. Sea Cliff is near the mouth of Hempstead Harbor, and on elevated ground.

*Glen Cove* is two miles beyond Sea Cliff, and is near the end of the railroad which is at Locust Valley, two miles further. From Locust Valley, stages run to Oyster Bay. There are numerous private boarding houses at each of these places.

*Oyster Bay* is an ancient and beautiful village on a bay of the same name. The quickest route is by the Northport,

Smithtown, and Port Jefferson branch of the main Long Island road, which leaves it at Hicksville. The station for Oyster Bay, on this branch road, is Syosset and is the first after leaving Hicksville. Hence a stage conveys to the village. The hotel of the place is the Nassau. There are several private boarding houses, accommodating from ten to fifty guests and charging very reasonably.

*Cold Spring*, two miles beyond Oyster Bay, is also at the head of a bay. It is on the same railroad the station for which is Woodbury. The principal hotels are the :—Forest Lawn, accommodating fifty and Laurelton Hall accommodating 150.

*Huntington*, 34 miles from New York, is on a bay bearing the same name. It is one mile from the railroad station and next succeeds Cold Spring. Stages run between the depot and the village. The principal hotels are the :—Huntington, which accommodates thirty guests, and the Suffolk which accommodates fifty.

*Northport* is on an arm of Huntington Bay, one mile from the Railroad Station. There are two or three hotels here one of which is the Northport, accommodating forty guests and charging from \$7.00 to \$10.00 per week.

*St. Johnsland* is on the railroad, and not far from the shore. The late Dr. Muhlenburg founded here a Home for children and old men—an excellent charity, which is conducted under favorable auspices. The place is forty-four miles from New York.

*Port Jefferson* is at the terminus of the Northport, Smithtown and Port Jefferson Railroad. A steamboat also runs hither from New York. It is an old and thriving place, and a pleasant resort. Its distance from the city is fifty-eight miles. The principal hotels are the :—Port Jefferson, Smith, and Townsend, all which together accommodate 125 guests.

## 2. THE SOUTH SHORE OF LONG ISLAND.

The south shore of Long Island differs very much from the north shore. It is generally lower, has more marshes, and through almost its whole extent has islands and peninsulas, between which and the mainland are long narrow sounds, or bays. The marshes afford game, the bays still water bathing and fishing, boating, and sailing. Outside, the islands and peninsulas, are good beaches and fullest exposure to the sea, and the surf rolls in, in all its force. It gives to New York city its nearest approach to the sea. Some of its nearer places may be reached by steamer. But most places are easiest reached by railroad.

*Coney Island* is the nearest sea side resort enjoyed by New York city. For many years, it had been a place for transient visitors, many of them of a low class. But lately it has become immensely improved. A large iron pier has been built. Numerous hotels, of vast size, have been erected. Several steam-boats, and lines of cars now converge thither. And provision is made for summer boarders and a permanent population, and of a better character.

Coney island is but a short distance from the main land, with which it is connected by a causeway. It is a low, level, hard, long sandy tract, containing from 1,000 to 1,500 acres. The surf rolls in on it with great force. Its distance from New York, or Brooklyn, by steamboat, or by cars, is from eight to fourteen miles. It is situated in the lower bay of New York, just outside the Narrows.

On account of the ease with which it may be reached, by the immense population which is in close proximity, and by further reason of the lowness of the fare to and fro, the patronage of Coney Island is immense. As many as from 50,000 to 100,000 go thither some days. Excursion parties visit it from a distance. All classes go ; except perhaps the more refined and aristocratic, who desire to avoid the crowd, and who seek the more distant places.

The island has been laid off in beaches, on which are numerous fine bath houses, restaurants, hotels and provision for amusements of all kinds and at night these beaches are brilliantly illuminated.

The principal hotels are first the : Manhattan Beach which can accommodate 500 permanent guests, and feed nearly 5,000 together. Provision is made to separate transient visitors from the permanent boarders. Accommodations exist for those who choose to bring their luncheon with them. Between 2,000 and 3,000 bath houses have been erected. A charge of 25 cents is made for their use, and all valuables are made secure by the company, while persons renting them are in the act of bathing. Ladies and gentlemen bathe together in the surf ; but their dressing rooms are separated. An amphitheatre affords seats for nearly 2,000 persons, who may sit and view the surf, bathers, and ocean. By means of electric lights, bathing may be indulged at night, and as safely as by day. The grounds of this hotel cover some 500 acres, and include over two miles of sea front. A band is present every afternoon. A railway runs over its entire length to the Brighton Hotel and the Concourse. The location of this beach is at the east end of the island. From the east end of the beach itself, sportsmen take their departure on gunning or fishing expeditions. A very fine hotel called the Oriental has been added to this beach.

The Brighton Beach Hotel is large, and first class. It is situated immediately west of Manhattan Beach, and adjoins the Concourse, which is a wide, asphalt, drive and promenade, reaching from the shore to the mainland. This hotel can accommodate 300 permanent boarders, who are separated from all undue intrusion from the numerous transient visitors, for whom there is a large provision. Bath houses and facilities, and a livery stable exists in connection with the house. Music enlivens the afternoon guests.

The centre of the island, west of the concourse is called

West Brighton Beach. It extends about two miles. The great Iron Pier is on this beach, at which numerous steam-boats from New York, Newark and elsewhere land their passengers. The pier affords the best bathing accommodations on this part of the beach. There are numerous hotels and restaurants, and varied attractions for visitors :—such as an Observatory 300 feet high, an Aquarium, a Camera Obscura, a Variety Theatre, and numerons bands of music.

The West End extends from West Brighton to the extreme West, and is the oldest settled part of the island. It is the first met by the boats from New York. There is a dock at which steamboats land. The only land conveyance, to and fro, is a branch railroad, in connection with the Prospect Park and Coney Island railroad. There are no roads or drives. There are several hotels on this part of the island ; but not of the high character of those further east. Norton's, near the steamboat dock, is the best. Some 700 bath houses are connected with it.

The railway communications with Coney Island are all from Brooklyn. The Manhattan Beach runs from Greenpoint in 40 minutes, and from Bay Ridge in 30, to Manhattan Beach every hour, and half hour. Steamers run from New York to Bay Ridge in connection with this road.

The Brooklyn, Flatbush and Coney Island Railroad runs from Greenpoint, Flatbush Avenue, and Prospect Park, every hour, and half hour, to Brighton ; taking about one hour for the trip. A newer road still runs from Locust Grove connecting there with several steamers from New York.

The Prospect Park and Coney Island, from Ninth Avenue and 20th Street (Brooklyn); the Sea Beach, from Bay Ridge ; and the Brooklyn, Bath and Coney Island railroads, from Greenwood and Locust Grove, all run to West Brighton.

Numerous steamers run hourly from New York to Norton's dock, and the Iron Pier.

Advertisements in the New York and Brooklyn papers,

and placards in the hotels, and at ferries, and horse cars, give the routes and times.

*Rockaway* was at one time the most popular sea side resort anywhere within the immediate vicinity of New York. What contributed to this popularity was the twofold fact that it afforded many and great advantages, and could be more easily reached than any other like place. Long Branch alone could compare with it. But Long Branch was further off, and could be reached only by uncertain and tedious navigation of the Shrewsbury river and a stage ride from the landing, making it more difficult to reach there than to reach Rockaway. But since those days, the shifting sands made the approach to Rockaway more difficult; while new places, easier of access, have arisen.

Lately, however, it has been coming into prominence again, and now bids fair to rival its ancient prestige. This is owing to the increased interest taken in the sea side, the advance of railroad enterprise, the construction of ocean piers, and the improvement of navigation.

Steamboats now run thither from New York. Also a railroad, called the Woodhaven, runs across Jamaica Bay, directly to the beach, making the distance, by cars, from New York, by way of Hunter's Point, or Long Island City, only fourteen miles. By steamer it is twenty-two miles.

Rockaway beach forms a peninsula, between which and the main land is a broad bay. It is a few miles east of Coney Island. The bay affords a fine opportunity for gunning, fishing, boating, sailing, and still water bathing. Outside the peninsula, surf bathing may be enjoyed to the full. There is a children's charity at Rockaway.

Rockaway beach extends a long distance—about seven miles. In the new life that has been given to the place, improvements have begun at the West End. Here magnificent designs are entertained. An ocean pier, a railroad, an hotel on an immense scale, race courses, and amusements gener-

ally are projected. Rockaway is distinguished into West Rockaway, Rockaway proper 25 miles, and Far Rockaway 21 miles from New York. They are severally reached by boat, according as the tide serves, or by the Woodhaven Railroad, or by stations on the Rockaway branch of the Long Island Railroad, branching at Valley Stream, six miles beyond Jamaica, curving around the bay and reaching Far Rockaway first.

The principal hotels at Rockaway, are the Atlantic Park, Eldert's Grove, Neptune, Sea Side House, and Sea Side Pavilion.

At Far Rockaway, the principal houses are : the Atlantic, 100 guests ; Beach, 100 guests; Coleman, 200 guests; Grand Hotel, 75 guests; Mansion House, 100 guests; National, 100 guests; Neptune, 75 guests; New York, 75 guests; Pavilion, 150 guests; Surf, 75 guests; and the United States, 300 guests. These hotels charge generally, from \$8 to \$12 per week. Besides the above, are several smaller hotels, and some boarding houses.

*Fire Island* is a narrow strip of sandy land, several miles in length, separated from the main land by what is called the South Bay. The surface of the island is hilly. One of the most important lighthouses on the coast is on this island. It is frequently the first and the last light seen by European vessels, bound to or from New York.

Every advantage of a sea side resort is to be enjoyed here—all its amusements, the purest air, and the finest bathing. The sea view is magnificent.

A first-class hotel is on the island, near the ferry landing and the lighthouse, called the Surf House. Several cottages are attached. There is a telegraph office in the building. The house can accommodate numerous guests. It is retired.

The route to Fire Island from New York is over the Long Island Railroad from Brooklyn or Long Island City to Jamaica, where a branch road, the South Side, is taken to

Babylon. Or it may be reached by the Central division passing through Flushing. From Babylon, a horse railway conveys, one mile, to the shores of the bay, passengers and baggage, where a steamer is in readiness to further carry them seven miles, to the dock, opposite the hotel. Passengers should purchase through tickets.

*Bay Shore, Islip and Patchogue* are places on the South Shore Branch Railroad, beyond Babylon. The latter place, Patchogue, 54 miles from New York, is the terminus of the road. All these are near the shore, and are frequented in summer time by people of refinement, and those who prefer quiet to the whirl and excitement of fashionable life. Still bathing may be enjoyed by going down to the bays, opposite these places; but the surf can only be seen, and enjoyed, by passing over the bay to Fire Island, which still stretches along the coast. The sea air and the delightful country around, give these places their chief attractions. *Bellport* is four miles beyond the terminus of the South Shore road. It is reached by carriages from Patchogue, or from Bellport station, on the main road, which is the same distance off. It is a much frequented place in summer, by quiet families and by very respectable people. The Bellport Bay House accommodates nearly 100. Charges, \$10 to \$12. There are numerous private boarding houses.

*Centre Moriches* is one mile from East Bay, a continuation of South Bay. Game is abundant, and choice is given between still water and surf bathing. The water amusements of sailing, rowing and fishing may be had here. To reach Centre Moriches, the main Long Island road must be left at Manor, and the Sag Harbor Branch taken to Moriches or Eastport Station. Carriages will convey from this latter depot to the Centre, three miles distant. It is a much frequented place.

There are several other places, on the coast, in this vicinity, and further East, where game is abundant, bathing fine, accommodations good and which are much patronized. Such

places are *Speonk, West Hampton, Quogue, Good Ground, Pond-quogue, Southampton and Watermills*. There are hotels at all these places and numerous private boarding houses.

*East Hampton* is an ancient, beautiful and healthy township and village at the beginning of the Montauk peninsula. It is a romantic spot, and invested with considerable historic interest. Here, Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher filled his first pastorate. Here, John Howard Payne, author of the popular song, "Home, Home, Sweet Home," lived and died. To reach the place, the cars may be left either at Bridge-Hampton, 96 miles, or at Sag Harbor, 97 miles from New York, the end of the Sag Harbor branch railroad. Carriages may be taken thence. The main street of East Hampton village is 300 feet wide. There are numerous private boarding houses here, charging generally from \$7 to \$10 per week.

### 3. THE EASTERN END OF LONG ISLAND.

*Greenport* is the terminus of the Long Island Railroad, 94 miles from New York. It lies far in from the open sea on a sheltered bay, which forms one of the finest harbors in the world. It is a beautiful, and thrifty village. There are several hotels, and summer cottages, and various public accommodations. The foundation of its prosperity was the whale fishing business. It is still famous for fish, especially the menhaden or moss bunkers, taken for oil and manure. It is, also, a place of rendezvous for yachts. There are several hotels and boarding houses here. The principal hotels are the Booth, 70 guests. Clark, 40 guests. Peconic, 75 guests. Wyandank, 75 guests. These houses vary in their charges from \$8 to \$12 per week.

*Orient* is a few miles East, near the North East end of the island, and is reached by carriage or boat from Greenport. It has a fine hotel, the Orient House, which is largely patronized.

*Shelter Island*, lies opposite Greenport, about half a mile

distant, and is connected by steam and sail boats. It is about four miles long by one wide; contains about 8000 acres, and divides between Peconic, on the South, and Gardiner's Bay, on the North. Every sea side advantage may be had here. It is also a camp meeting ground. There are two hotels, and several cottages. The hotels are the Manhansett and Prospect, 200 and 150 guests respectively. The former is every way first class. The latter is connected with the camping ground. Charges are from \$12 to \$15 per week. There are some private boarding houses.

*Sag Harbor* is at the end of the Sag Harbor branch of the main Long Island Railroad, 100 miles from New York. It lies on Peconic Bay, an arm of the sea, 20 miles long by 5 wide. It rose to wealth and importance, when the whale fishing business was in the height of its prosperity. Here are two good hotels, the American and Nassau.

*Montauk* peninsula is 18 miles long, a wild rugged, almost uninhabited region. At its extreme end, called the Point, stands a lighthouse of considerable importance as being at the East entrance of Long Island Sound, and often the first light seen by vessels from Northern Europe, bound for New York. This peninsula will be covered some day with sea side summer resorts; and a railroad running through it, it will become a popular route, by Block Island, to Narragansett Pier, Newport, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket.

#### *Section 7. The Coast of New Jersey.*

New Jersey has a sea-coast of about 127 miles, not counting the inner bays. Five counties border on this shore; and in the following order:—Monmouth, Ocean, Burlington, Atlantic and Cape May. The whole shore is sandy, and with the exception of a few miles, towards the upper end, it is low. The beaches, through the greater part of the way, are separate from the main land, being either on peninsulas or islands. They are at various distances from the in shore. For

long stretches, they will average from four to six miles. Dover and Berkley townships, in Ocean County, have the greatest length of beach. They have some 40,000 acres. Extensive salt marshes line the inner bays. There are 150,000 acres, growing salt and black grass, and reedy sedge, short or tall. They breed mosquitoes, and the green headed fly. No malaria exists on the coast. The air is dry, bracing and exhilarating. The water generally is good. Every year this shore is becoming better known, more extensively utilized, and thronged by visitors and residents, especially from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and the smaller cities and towns back, and from further south. There are but few spots that may not become the seat of public resorts, or happy private homes. The landscape scenery is not generally so fine, as it is on some other parts of the Atlantic coast. The marine views are very good, however,—there is a fine surf, vessels are constantly in sight, and there is little to mar the beauty or detract from the wholesomeness of any locality. But few old towns of any size exist on the coast. Long Branch, Red Bank, Eatontown, Shrewsbury, Squan, Point Pleasant, Toms River and Tuckerton are the principal. Some of these are over five miles back. But of late years, resorts on the immediate shore have grown up in great numbers, and new villages and cities have been formed. The whole coast seems destined to become one stretch of summer, and to some extent of winter, residences, for wearied merchants, invalids and pleasure seekers. No large navigable rivers empty into the sea off the Jersey coast. The only rivers that empty there are, the Shark and Squan. There are, however, some outlets to ponds, and numerous inlets to bays. And into those bays there are several short rivers that empty themselves. From the last of September to the last of March, wild geese and ducks abound in the bays. Ducks, black and gray, stay all summer. Occasionally a swan is seen. Fish abound in the bays, and off the coast—Blue Fish, Sheep's Head, Weak

Fish, Black Fish, Cod, Porgies, White Fish, and Flounders. The time for catching them is from June 1st to October 1st. The water, off the coast slants for 75 miles, at an average of six feet to the mile. After this it descends more rapidly. At 25 miles beyond, or 100 from the shore, the Gulf Stream is encountered. The tides rise ordinarily from four to five feet. The surf bathing is generally safe. The flora of the southern section of New Jersey is like that of Virginia and North Carolina; and the Indian summer is protracted into December. There are forty life-saving stations on the coast; an average of one to every three miles. Numerous lighthouses dot the coast. There are three at Sandy Hook, two at the Highlands, and one at each of the following places further south: Barnegat Inlet, Short, or Tuckerton beach, Absecon Inlet, or Atlantic City, Five Mile beach, near Hereford Inlet, and at Cape May point. Land along the coast being mostly sandy and unproductive, has not been rated high, until the late demand for it, as sites for building summer residences. Now barren sands, in some places, are rated at scores, and even hundreds, of dollars, per acre. Historic associations are not marked. The system of railroads is more toward points, than along the shore, except for a few miles, at the upper end. Steamboats run to some of the resorts; and ocean piers are talked of, for many of the principal places. One has already been built at Long Branch.

*The Highlands* are an old sea side resort, and the first on the Jersey coast beginning at the north. They are an elevated range the highest on the coast, between 200 and 300 feet above the sea level, rocky and well wooded, and affording a fine view. Between them and a narrow sandy peninsula called Sandy Hook, flows the Shrewsbury or Navesink River, entered from Raritan Bay. A bridge across it connects with the opposite beach, on which is a station of the Southern New Jersey Railroad, which connects it with Horse Shoe Cove, inside Sandy Hook, and thence by steamboat, to New York,

on the one side, and Long Branch and places further south on the other side. Boats, also, run between the city and Red Bank, and land here. Several hotels and cottages are scattered along the hill side, which affords a large and desirable opportunity for residences. Good water abounds, also green grass, pleasant shade and fertile gardens. There is fine opportunity for still water and surf bathing, and boating, sailing and fishing. The distance from the city is only twenty-four miles, by way of Sandy Hook. It may be reached by rail from New York, by way of Long Branch. This latter route brings passengers from the southward. The principal hotels are the: East View, Pavilion and Swift House.

On the Highlands, a new place began to be laid out in 1880, on a magnificent scale, and beautiful in form, for the summer abodes of opulence and fashion. The name by which it is called, is *Monmouth City*. It is under the auspices of such men as Judge Hilton, Jay Gould, and others.

*Bellevue, Sea Bright, Monmouth Beach and Atlanticville*, all lay on the beach between the Highlands and Long Branch. They are places of private residences, for the summer, rather than of general and public resort. The Shrewsbury, or Navesink river runs to the West of the two former; and the New Jersey Southern railroad runs through them all; each of the above places having at least one depot. The bluff begins here; the beach on the north being low and frequently washed by the tides, in high Easterly winds, when long continued. The cottages generally are costly, combining with them, stables and every convenience. They belong mostly to wealthy city residents. At Bellevue is a commodious, first class hotel, located immediately on the river, and near the depot. A bridge connects Sea Bright with Rumsen's Neck, across the river. Rumsen's Neck divides the river here into two branches the Shrewsbury, on the South, and the Navesink on the North. Monmouth Beach was founded by an association, in 1871, who purchased some 400 acres, with a sea

front of about two miles. They, and their friends, have built up a very beautiful, quiet, attractive place.

*Long Branch* is the oldest resort on the Jersey coast. It began to be visited as such, early in the present century. It is one of the most popular and aristocratic. The old village of Long Branch lies back from the shore, nearly a mile. The new parts, consisting mostly of hotels, and stores, and a few private residences, begins a little south of Atlanticville and continues on for some distance, when what is known as the West End is reached, and the expensive cottages of wealthy summer residents begin. Here land is held at very high prices. The hotels are mostly on the bluff, at the water side some twenty feet above the strand. The New Jersey Southern depot is near the hotels, at the East end. There is a depot, at the West end. A branch road connects these two. The New Jersey Central depot is near the centre; but back some distance from the shore. Long Branch connects direct with Philadelphia, by cars; and with New York, by cars, and steamboat and cars: also by steamboat alone, by the Ocean pier, in front of the Ocean Hotel. The name Long Branch is taken from a little stream, which was so named, and which empties into Pleasure Bay, a sheet of water about a mile and a half back from the East end, and which is much visited for purposes of sailing, rowing, fishing, and still bathing, where also are hotels and boarding houses. Long Branch is a city, with gas, and water works, and a police. The roads are very good, and gay equipages roll over them, on fine summer afternoons. They are irregularly laid out; but generally of ample width. The edifices are of brick and wood, with large grounds around. The average population of Long Branch, during the summer months, is about 20,000. One of the most interesting places of Long Branch is the grounds of Mr. John Hoey. They embrace 150 acres, and are as magnificent as anything of the kind, in any other part of the world. A newspaper is published here; daily in summer, weekly the

remainder of the year. The distance of Long Branch from New York is 30 miles by way of Sandy Hook. The principal hotels are the :—Atlantic, Arlington, Brighton, Clarendon, Central, Germania, Howland, Mansion House, Ocean House, United States, and West End.

*Elberon* is beautifully located, two miles below the west end of Long Branch. It consists of one hotel, the Elberon, to which are attached numerous cottages. All are first class. It is a new place. It has a depot, near by, of the New Jersey Central railroad. A peculiarity of Elberon is, its style of architecture, and the painting of the buildings. The style is English Tudor or Elizabethan or *sui generis*, and the paint is a uniform deep brown. All the edifices are low. One master spirit presides over the upbuilding of this place. It wears an aristocratic look. There is an Episcopal church here.

*Deal* is south of Elberon two miles. It is a rural place, not built up, nor laid out even, but still cultivated as farm land. There are two large hotels, or boarding houses, here, first class, with ample shade and grounds. They are very desirable places of sojourn for families with young children. The hotels are some distance back from the sea—half a mile, perhaps. There is a depot here of the New Jersey Central railroad. The Long Branch Gun Club have their grounds of ten acres near by. The bluff, which began at Monmouth Beach, ends here, and the first break of the beach occurs, through the outlet of Great Pond. The land lying immediately north of this pond has been surveyed and mapped out for building sites. The two summer homes, or hotels, are, Allen's, accommodating 75, and Hathaway's, 200.

*Asbury Park* is a seaside resort for everybody. In 1871, several hundred acres were bought, by Mr. Joseph A. Bradley, and laid out in lots, and wide streets. Since then, the original tract has been added to. It now extends from Deal Pond, on the north, to Wesley Lake, on the south. The site is low, level and sandy, and was originally covered with small

oaks and pines ; some of which still remain. A great number of cottages, boarding houses and hotels have been built ; and the place otherwise improved, till now it has all the appearance of a prosperous city, with fine stores, churches, schools, public halls, bath houses, livery stables, factories, a reading room, printing offices and newspapers. All modern conveniences, as the telegraph, post office, physicians, news stands, etc., etc., are here. In the centre is a small lake, called Sunset which, with Wesley Lake and Deal Pond, affords opportunity for boating, and to some extent fishing. The beach is a hard sand. The surf rolls in magnificently, and the bathing is fine. The place is thronged with thousands, in the summer time, and there is growing up a large winter population. The streets are lighted at night, and a police is maintained. No liquor saloons are allowed. The cars of the New Jersey Central railroad run through it, making connection with New York, in one direction, and with Philadelphia, in the other. When an ocean pier is built, there will be steamboat communication. Many, now, come down from New York, by the Ocean pier of Long Branch. The roads and walks are hard and dry, and kept in good repair. Careful attention is given to sewerage. The society of Asbury Park, both of the residents, and of summer sojourners, is good. Lots are for sale, or lease, for building cottages on or other purposes. In eligible locations they are rated at several hundred dollars each. They are 50 feet by 150 feet in size. The houses are mostly of wood : but brick stores are beginning to arise. Ample piazzas characterize most of the dwellings. There is a museum established, and a section of the big California tree is on free exhibition on the street. Educational Hall was removed from the Centennial grounds Philadelphia, and is used for large public gatherings and entertainments ; its use in many cases being accorded free. Charities of various kinds have been established, among them the Seaside House for working women and St. Barnabas' Home. There are some

very fine hotels, and they are numerous ; The principal are the :—Atlantic, Brunswick, Coleman, Grand Avenue, Lake View, Metropolitan, Ocean, and West End.

*Ocean Grove* adjoins Asbury Park, on the south ; being separated from it by Wesley Lake, a long narrow sheet of water, reaching from the ocean in a south west direction about half a mile. The New Jersey Central railroad runs through the western side. One depot does service for it and Asbury Park ; and this is situated a little over the line in Asbury Park. *Ocean Grove* was founded two years before Asbury Park, by an association of Methodists, of which several were ministers. It was done for camp meeting purposes. The region was then a wilderness, uninhabited and unproductive. Stages were required to reach it. There is not so much ground in it as in Asbury Park. It has grown rapidly and finely. In the first settled part, the lots are mostly small. In the newer, wider streets and deeper lots, prevail. Though under Methodist control and having only a Methodist church, it is largely made up of other peoples. It is fenced in and under strict police surveillance. A fine class of buildings mark the place. Every convenience of a city belongs to it. A marked feature is the religious meetings, in the tabernacle, and on the beach, in summer time. *Ocean Grove* stretches from Wesley Lake, on the north, to Fletcher Lake, on the south. Lots are sold. Virtually it and Asbury Park form one city. The same natural features belonging to one, attach to the other. They are, however, under separate governments Tenting out was common at first. For some time sanitary regulations were neglected : but attention has since been given to this subject. There are numerous hotels, and boarding houses ; many of them first class. The principal hotels are the :—Arlington, Atlantic, Pitman, and Sheldon.

*Ocean Beach* lies south of Shark river ; and about two miles from Asbury Park depot. The site was a level, wooded tract, purchased, in 1872, by an association, and laid out in

lots, for a public sea side resort. It embraces between 400 and 500 acres, and has a mile of sea front. The streets are 80 feet wide, and the lots 50 by 100 feet. In the deeds given, it is stipulated that the houses shall be set back twenty feet from the line. This gives a broad area between the fronts of the houses, on opposite sides. There is a fine beach, and good bathing. On Shark river, boating and fishing may be enjoyed. Good water may be obtained through driven wells. There are numerous hotels, and boarding houses. Many lots have been sold, and several cottages erected. There are a number of churches and business establishments. The New Jersey Central railroad runs through the western side, and has a depot, midway. Silver Lake, in the midst of the tract, is a beautiful and useful body of water. Carriages convey passengers to and from the depot. The principal hotels are the : Atlantic, Colorado, Columbia, Delavan, Fifth Avenue, Girard, Mansion House, Neptune, Ocean House, and Surf House.

*Spring Lake*, two miles south of Ocean Beach, is one of the most beautiful localities on this part of the coast. It derives its name from a lake near the beach of limpid water, fed by a thousand springs, which affords a supply for the hotels and cottages ; and is used also to some extent for boating and fishing. The ground around belongs to an association, who have improved it, to a considerable extent, by water works, drainage and streets. A depot of the New Jersey Southern Railroad is within half a mile of the beach. The principal hotels are the Monmouth, Carlton and Lake. They are first class. There are besides, some fine boarding houses. The place has not grown as much as it deserves. Still there are fine residences here, and lots, in every variety, await purchasers, at reasonable figures, and on accommodating terms. Monmouth House, 500, on beach; Carlton House, near the beach ; and Lake House. at depot.

*Sea Girt* is one mile south of Spring Lake. The two places

are virtually one. The land belongs to the same association, which has altogether about 800 acres. Sea Girt partakes of the same character with Spring Lake. There is a first class hotel here ; the Sea Girt House. And there are a few cottages. At both Sea Girt and Spring Lake, the ground, near the beach, is considerably elevated. It slopes somewhat back. A good road connects the two places ; on which are built some fine cottages. Sea Girt is about a mile from the depot, over a firm broad road. The central part of the Sea Girt House was built by the late Commodore Stockton, as a private residence. It now accommodates 250 guests. It is under the same management with the Monmouth and Carlton Houses, at Spring Lake. The Pennsylvania Central, by way of Jamesburgh, and Monmouth Junction, connects here with the New Jersey Central railroad.

*Manasquan* is both an ancient, and a modern village. A part of it stands on quite elevated ground. It is of considerable size, and well appointed, as to schools, churches, etc. There are numerous plain but commodious cottages ; and an old village hotel. It is a full mile from the beach ; also a mile from the river of the same name, excepting an arm of that river, which runs well up, but which, at low tide, exposes an unsightly area of river bottom. It is, therefore, less a sea side resort than any of the other places that have been named. The principal hotels are the :—Osborn House, in the village ; and the Union House, near the river.

*Point Pleasant* is an old village, on the south side of Manasquan River, near the head of Barnegat Bay, and about one mile back from the beach. Between it and the head of the bay, and the beach and the river, has been laid out a resort in streets and lots. Several of the lots have been sold ; and some cottages built. An hotel also has been erected, first class, accommodating 150 guests, and a horse railway laid between it and the beach. This region has long been frequented by strangers during the summer months. There is a fine

carriage bridge across the river connecting it with Manasquan. Stages run over it between the depot the hotel and the head of the bay. The lack of a railroad until now has been a serious drawback to its prosperity. It is now supplied. There are several good hotels, or boarding houses. The principal are the :—Arnold House, 75 ; Curtis House ; Falkenberg's ; Maxon's ; Osborn's ; and the Resort House.

*Bay Head.* In 1879 a party of gentlemen, belonging to Princeton, purchased a considerable tract, on the sea at the head of Barnegat Bay, and gave it the above name. They at once built houses for themselves, and now invite others to join them. They adjoin Point Pleasant : and the facilities for reaching that place belong to them.

*St. Elmo.* This place is seven miles below the head of Barnegat Bay, on Squan Beach. A party of Princeton gentlemen were its originators. It has been laid off in broad streets, and lots, 50 feet by 100 feet, running parallel with the sea and bay, and at right angles. The company own also an adjacent tract, on which are lots of larger size. The beach here is good, the sand firm, and the surf bathing fine. Excellent water abounds, and the place is very healthy. The adjacent waters of the bay, which is three miles wide here, afford rarest opportunity for boating, sailing, fishing, still water bathing, gathering ice for summer use, etc. ; and so is an invaluable adjunct of a sea side resort. The company's lands adjoin Chadwick's; a famous, and long established, hostelry, especially for sportsmen ; game, in its season, being very abundant. St. Elmo is reached by boat from Tom's River, or the head of the bay; and by stage, from Manasquan and Sea Girt, either to boat at the head of the bay, or direct down the beach. A railroad is to be built connecting with both New York and Philadelphia.

*Lavallette City.* This place is immediately south of St. Elmo. Its characteristics are similar. The company own more land than does the St. Elmo. They have sold a great num-

ber of lots. A large fine hotel, fronting the sea, has been built upon the property. Cottages are being erected.

*Sea Side Park.* This place is about one mile below Lavallette. It was the pioneer of sea side resorts, on this beach. Two large hotels, Sea Side Park and Franklin, have been erected ; which, ever since they have been finished, have been well filled with summer visitors. It lies about opposite the mouth of Tom's River, and is a pleasant sail from Tom's River village, the county seat of Ocean, or from Island Heights, a new and thriving summer resort, on the river two miles below. The distance from Tom's River is about six miles. Connection is made at this village with Philadelphia and New York, by means of the New Jersey Southern, and Central, and Pennsylvania railroads. A steamer runs from the depot to the beach in summer time.

The above places, *St. Elmo*, *Lavallette* and *Sea Side Park*, with some tracts between, owned by individuals ; but who are in accord with the companies, contain some 1,500 acres, and a sea front of some five miles. Some day, they will form one large and popular, perhaps the most popular, of all cities by the sea. Barnegat Bay, on the inside, raises these places above all others, for the purposes of a sea side resort. The bay is from two to five miles wide. Its length is almost thirty. It is the largest body of water, of its kind, in New Jersey. Fish, oysters, clams, and game abound in it. The railroad being built will fully develop these places. Still, to those who have leisure far the purpose, a steamboat or yacht ride, across, or down, or up, the bay, as the case may be, is not to be deprecated—by many it may be preferred. It is, indeed, one of the pleasant experiences of a trip to the shore that a sail is necessary or possible.

*Beach Haven* is on Long Beach, in Burlington county, the first of the island beaches, and beginning at Barnegat Inlet ; all beaches preceding here, as Sandy Hook and Squan, and having inside waters, being peninsulas. Long Beach is

21 miles in length, from Barnegat Inlet to Little Egg Harbor, where the old Province line began, running through Princeton to a point on the upper Delaware, and dividing the State into East and West Jersey. Beach Haven is nearly opposite Tuckerton, by which it is reached. Cars run thither from Philadelphia and New York. A branch road runs to the bay, and a steamer ferries across to the beach, six miles distant Tuckerton and vicinity is said by some to have been the first locality, on the Jersey coast, made a resort. It is the great meeting ground for sportsmen still, who find it their best centre of operations, or objective point. Beach Haven was projected in 1873, by a few Tuckerton, Philadelphia and New York gentlemen. It is becoming popular. Already there are numerous cottages, and several first-class hotels. There are as many as 150 pleasure yachts in the neighborhood. The principal hotels are, the Bay View ; Engleside, accommodating 300 ; Ocean, and Parry ; the latter accommodating 250. The Parry charges \$10 to \$14 per week.

*Atlantic City*, in Atlantic county is located on Absecon beach, at its northeast corner. This beach is an island : but without any broad bay in its rear. It is ten miles long reaching to Great Egg Harbor inlet.

Between the beach and Long beach, on which is Beach Haven, are two beaches, Little Beach, 3 miles long, and Brigantine Beach, 8 miles long. Between Long and Little beaches is the best inlet on the coast, the water being from eleven to sixteen feet deep. It leads to Little Egg Harbor. Here is the best oyster ground on the coast ; and here the best sheep's head fish are caught. These beaches do not favor as yet, however, extensive and popular resorts. Still there are some hotels and residences on them. One hotel on the former, and two on the latter, at Leed's Point.

Previous to 1853, the spot where Atlantic City now stands was a jungle. In 1783, it was sold for fifty cents an acre. The only use to which it was put, prior to its present, was for

a light house, which stands on the north east end of the city and is the highest on the coast, and for salt works which were established during the war with Great Britain in 1812 and which were continued in operation 25 years until 1837. In the year 1853, a railroad was built to the place, the first which had thus far reached the Jersey coast and a city was laid out, lots sold, and bids made for residents and summer visitors. It is now a large and fine city, well planned, with good drives and shade : full of hotels, beautiful cottages and stores, churches, schools, post office, telegraph, physicians, newspapers, news-stands and every convenience. The beach is not so fine as some others, and drainage has been imperfect. This latter, however, is being remedied. It is an immensely popular resort. Philadelphians, especially, to whom it is nearer than any other sea side place, flock there. Excursion parties are common. Physicians have so lauded its atmospheric and general healthfulness, that it has become more of a winter residence than any other place on the coast. Some sanitariums, and charities, have been established as the Children's Sea Shore House, at which children are cared for at a nominal charge. There are two newspapers published. Three lines of railroad run thither from Philadelphia, and connection is made with the New Jersey Southern, and Pennsylvania railroads for New York. A horse railway runs from one end of the city to the other ; and even the locomotive roads, very accommodately, drop passengers along the streets. An ocean pier is to be built. The hotels and boarding houses, are numerous, and many of them are first-class. Among the principal hotels may be named, the :—Alhambra, Ashland, Brighton, Brunswick, Chalfonte, Capitol, Colonnade, Clarendon, Congress Hall, Haddon, Metropolitan, Mansion, Merchants, Ocean, Ruscombe, Schaufler, Senate, Seaside, Surf, Shelburne, Sherman, Tammany, United States, and Waverly.

On Peck's Beach, between Atlantic City and Cape May

a company have purchased some 2,600 acres and are improving it. The new place is to be known as *Ocean City*.

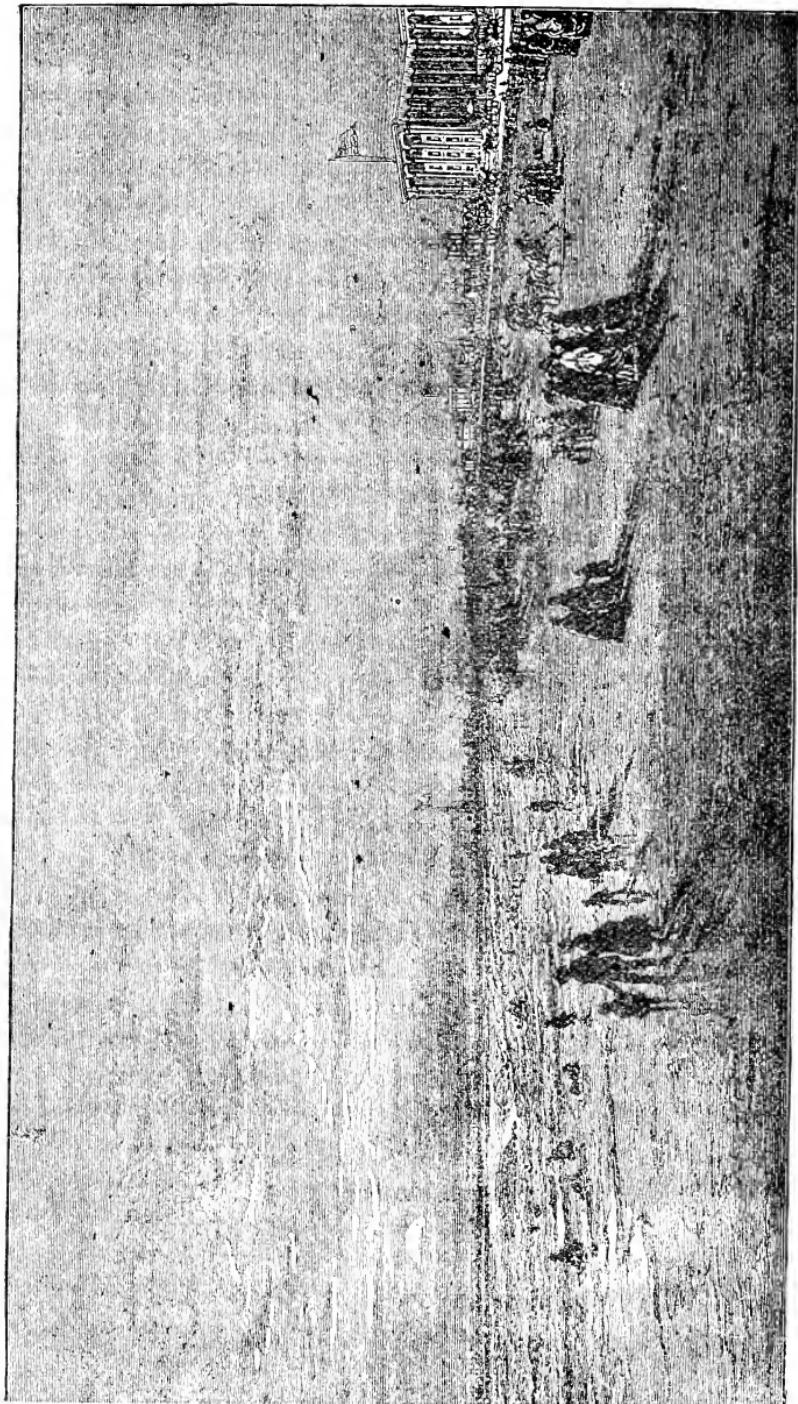
*Cape May* is located on Cape May Island near the mouth of the Delaware River. In 1812, it first began to be occupied as a summer resort. Its growth was slow. In ten years, in 1822, there were only twenty houses in the place. These, however, were always filled. Since that time, the place has so grown that now it is a large fine city with gas and water works, a permanent population of 2,000, several churches, two newspapers &c. It is a popular and fashionable place in summer. It is a special favorite with Baltimoreans, as well as Philadelphians. The place is not excelled for healthfulness or its fine beach and drives along the whole coast. There is a good country back.

Until 1863, it was reached only by water. Since that date, the West Jersey Railroad has been completed thither. Visitors have now the choice of boat or cars. The car ride is through Vineland, and in the first half of the way through a very enchanting country.

There are numerous large fine hotels here, houses for boarding, and private summer cottages. Indeed, no place on the shore excels it in the size and accommodations of its hotels, and in its provisions generally, for making a summer residence desirable.

Among the principal hotels are the :—Arctic, Arlington, Chalfonte, Congress Hall, Marine Villa, New Columbia, National, Stockton, United States and Windsor.

*Cape May Point* is the last of the sea side resorts, on the New Jersey coast towards the South. It is at the entrance of Delaware Bay, on the very bend. It is beautiful for situation, and a very pleasant and healthy place, having a fine bathing beach and an excellent back country and drives. A branch of the West Jersey Railroad, from Cape May, runs hither, a distance of two miles. There is also a good and safe dock, which lands passengers, from the river or bay. A large



"SUNSET ON THE BEACH."

Pavilion for religious services is in the centre of the place towards which all streets from the shore converge. On the beach is a lighthouse, Life Saving Station, and Signal Bureau Office. This resort was founded, in 1875, principally by some Presbyterian gentlemen, who designed to make, not a sectarian but a temperate, moral, religious and quiet summer home for merchants and their families and others from the cities. It is laid out, in accordance with the bend of the shore, from sea to bay in a semicircular form. A sheet of water called Lake Lily is on the tract ; abounding in natural springs and affording opportunity for boating and fishing. The place was for a time called Sea Grove : but owing to the similarity of that name with Ocean Grove, and other groves, it was changed to Cape May Point; making it related to, but still distinguished from Cape May itself. There are numerous cottages already erected ; and lots are held at reasonable prices. There are some boarding houses, a Cold and Hot Bath Establishment, Children's Home, and some first class hotels. The top of the light-house, or of the "Pavilion," or Tabernacle, affords a lofty, and extended view. Being so nearly surrounded with water, there is almost always a breeze from off it. Both sunrise and sunset may be witnessed here over the water. A large body of wind, and a very dry atmosphere prevails. There are three hotels, under one management, all near together, on the point, and near the shore.

They are the Sea Grove House, Centennial and Cape May Point.

## 'HAPTER XIII.

*"When it is well with thee, think on me;"*

### OR, CHARITIES AT THE SEA SHORE.

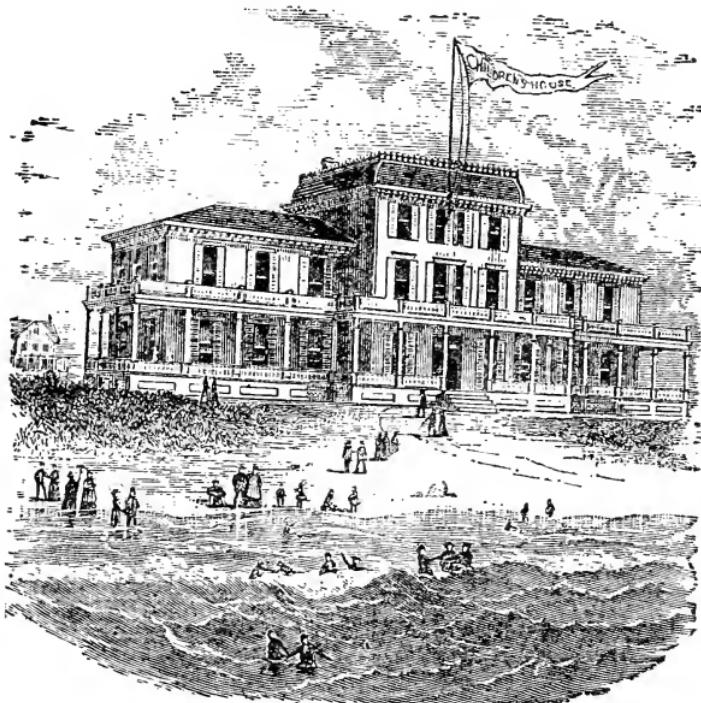
The sea shore affords a rare opportunity for the establishment of organized charities and the exercise of individual benevolence : it may be the year round, but especially during the summer season.

Charity may be very wisely and acceptably dispensed, in providing for the transportation to the sea shore and for their sustentation there, for a sufficiently long time, weak and sickly children belonging to poor but worthy parents, of needy orphans, of poor women out of health, of aged men who are deserving, but who have no one able properly to care for them, of persons convalescing after a period of sickness, of others with chronic or temporary diseases upon them, who might be cured or helped, and of able bodied men even, who are poor and have large families and who would do better work afterwards.

To all, especially the sick and feeble, a change of climate usually proves salutary. From the city, or the interior a visit to the sea shore is often the best thing for certain constitutions, ages, and states of the human system. Many valuable lives might be comforted and saved, and better neighbors made, by a little good Samaritan work herein, on the part of those who are able to perform it for those who cannot do it

for themselves or whose immediate friends cannot do it for them.

Organizations should be formed for the purpose, in all large cities and towns. They might be formed by citizens at large combining; or in connection with churches, schools, manufacturers or employers on a large scale. Clergymen, teachers and able citizens should see if there is not something here which humanity calls for, Christianity suggests, and which they might aid.

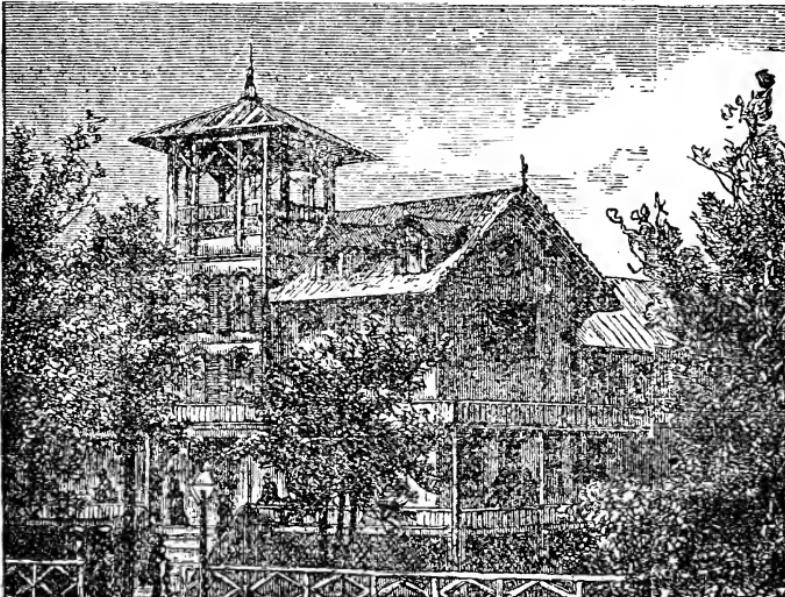


"CHILDREN'S HOME," ATLANTIC CITY.

Where organizations are not practicable, or it is preferred, individuals may do much, in helping worthy and needy acquaintances. If a person, able to go himself to the shore, does not need to go or does not want to do so, let him send one or more such: or if he does go, and if especi-

ally he has a cottage by the sea, let him take with him his poor neighbor or neighbor's child.

No very large amount of means is necessary, to carry on quite an extensive organized charity here. A building would be required on the shore, plain and plainly furnished, conveniences and comforts being the chief things attended to. Some salaries would have to be provided for. Provisions would be needed, which might be purchased at wholesale or cost, in the cities ; or which, to some extent might be given.



"WOMEN'S HOME," ASBURY PARK.

A garden might, possibly, be established in connection, some of the work of which might be done by some of the inmates. A physician, and some medicines, might be needed. Not often, perhaps. While with railroads, and steamboat companies, arrangements might be made, whereby transportation should be obtained at a minimum : or, in connection with large cities near the coast, a boat might possibly be owned, which should convey persons to accessible places on

the sea ; which boat might, it may be, be made to pay its way by other services.

The number to be benefited by such aid is large. On the charitable in caring for them, they impose, it may be, a heavy task. But many fingers make work light. It is hardly consonant with human feeling, certainly not with Christian obligation, to enjoy all the benefits of the shore ourselves, or be able to do so, and allow those who have not the means wherewith to go and who need to go, to stay at home, lead miserable lives and die prematurely. "When it is well with thee, think on me."

## CHAPTER XIV.

### SUPPLEMENT TO CHAPTER TWELVE.

NEW RESORTS and changes in places and affairs are constantly occurring at the sea side. It were not to be expected, therefore, but that the matter of this book, and more especially of chapter twelve, might need some supplementing. It is hoped, indeed, that what has been here written is accurate, and in the main sufficiently full for its design—presenting a general and comprehensive outline and digest of matters of interest connected with the shore. Still we find to add in this chapter, supplementary, at the last moment, a few new things, or an enlargement of matters already introduced. We give, also, some cuts and notices of hotels and iron piers, those important features of sea side resorts. We can give but a few as specimens, adding, “from one learn all.”

*Long Branch* will always be popular, on account of its fine bluff, which exceeds anything of its kind on our whole Atlantic coast. It is unparalleled as an ocean promenade and drive and as a site for hotels and sea-side cottages. Improvements are constantly going on at this old and favorite resort. New hotels are erected and old ones are altered or have new features added to them from year to year. One of the latest hotel additions is the Central, an imposing brick structure, near the N. J. C. R. R. station. Desirable as a summer, this house is specially designed to be a winter residence.

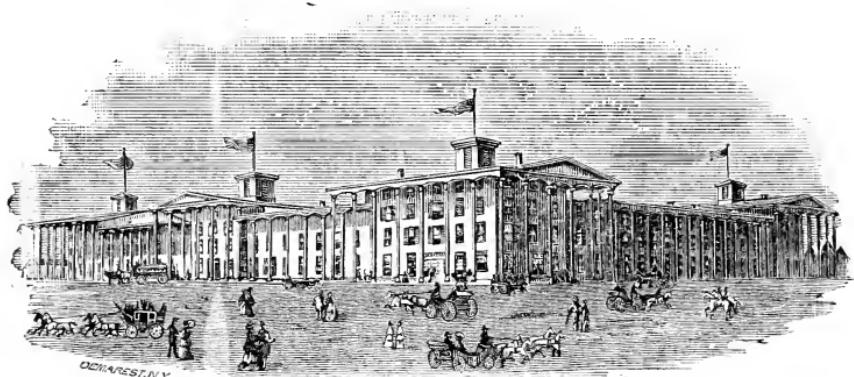
*Ocean Piers* have given great impetus to Long Branch and other sea-side resorts by the pleasant access they afford from the great cities. They have been known in Europe for some years. There is one at Huelva, in Spain, which is the largest in the world. It is a curved structure, built for commercial purposes, and was finished in 1876. Including its approach, it is 2,444 feet long, 3,416 tons of iron and 215,365 cubic feet of timber were used in its construction. Its cost was \$370 per lineal foot. Several others have been built in various parts of the British Isles, both for business and pleasure.

The pier at Long Branch was the first iron one constructed in this country. It projects across the beach and breakers into the ocean about 1,000 feet. Its deck is from 15 to 18 feet above high water mark, and is from 25 to 50 feet wide. At the end is a pier head, 252 feet in length, forming a T. The water here is from 20 to 25 feet deep. Restaurants, music, bath houses, &c., are connected. At night it is illuminated. The pier is used chiefly as a promenade, for fishing, and for landing passengers and freight from the sea. Immediately opposite is the Ocean Hotel, and in the vicinity is the Mansion House and other large hotels. The sail from the city to the pier is a little over thirty miles, and may be accomplished in one and a half hours. Prominent among the promoters of this enterprise have been Judge Fitch, of New York, the Messrs. Lelands and others.

About the same time with the Long Branch, but a little later, the Coney Island pier, of iron, 1000 feet in length, and from 50 to 120 feet in breadth, having two decks, was built. It has all the conveniences of an hotel connected with it. Its appointments are varied and first class. From 10,000 to 20,000 visit it daily from the cities. During the spring, a third like pier was built at Rockaway. Others are spoken of in connection with Asbury Park, Atlantic City and Cape May.

The West end of Long Branch is noted for its abodes of

luxury and magnificence. The grounds of Mr. John Hoey here contain about 2,000,000 green house plants, some of which have been purchased at great cost. The public, under certain reasonable restrictions, are admitted to enjoy, with the owner, day and night, their beauties.



WEST END HOTEL,

The chief hotels of this part of Long Branch are the West End and Howland. Of the former we give a cut. As will be noticed, it has numerous large columns supporting a roof which protects from the sun and weather; and by dispensing with verandahs in the upper stories, privacy is secured to all the rooms. Hot and cold baths, two gas houses, an hydraulic elevator, a laundry with a capacity of several thousand pieces daily and a drug store are connected. Additions were made in the spring of 1880, and a thousand persons can now be accommodated here. The house is in every way first-class. The charges are, by the day, \$4,50 : by the week according to room, etc. The West End depot is but a few steps distant.

*Asbury Park and Ocean Grove*, both resorts of great thrift, have lately had added to them new attractions. One of these has been a carriage, as well as a foot way connecting, at the beach, the two places. Mr. Bradley, the founder and chief spirit of the Park, is constantly spending for improvements

large sums. These places have grown so marvelously that now there are to be found in them all the conveniences of popular towns ; schools and churches of various denominations are in the Park. At the Grove camp meetings are held every year in July and beach meetings on Sabbath evenings. Those who are interested may find in the *Asbury Park Journal* reliable and complete information.

The latest of the large new houses is the Hotel Brunswick in Asbury Park, corner of Ocean and Fourth Avenues, Northeast from the depot and near the beach. It is three stories high and contains one hundred rooms, each of which commands a view of the ocean and opens on a spacious verandah, is furnished in walnut, with hair and spring beds, electric bells, is lighted with gas, has a billiard saloon and maintains a livery stable for the use of its patrons. Charges for transient guests are \$3.00 per day ; with permanent boarders, special arrangements are made. An omnibus runs from the depot to the house—fare ten cents.

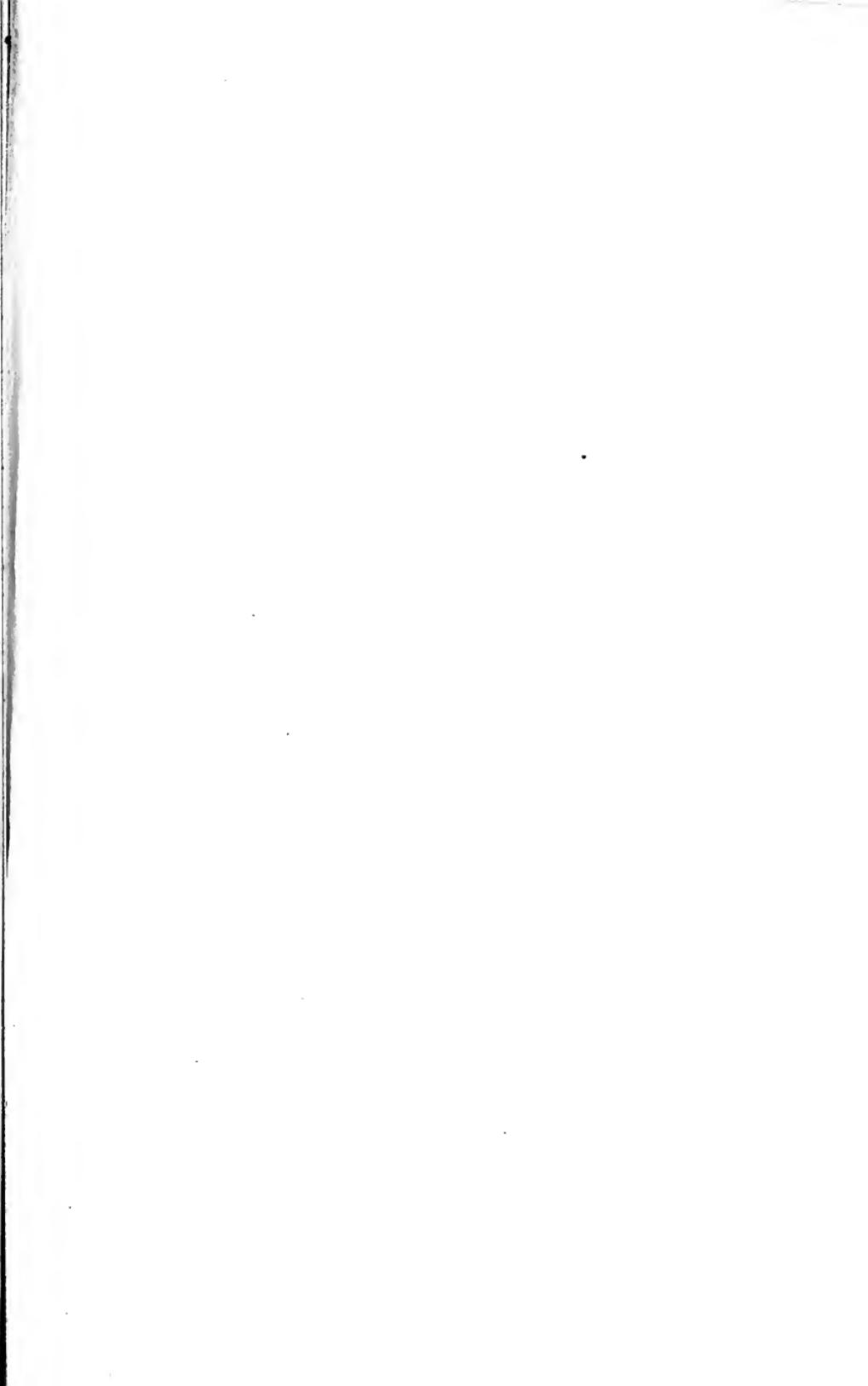
*Spring Lake* and *Sea Girt* are charming retreats, healthful, full of rural beauty, and are comparatively quiet. They are near each other and to their respective depots, being connected by good roads. There are a few cottages. The drives are fine. Access to, from all parts, is easy and constant.

At Spring Lake are the Monmouth and Carlton Houses, and at Sea Girt the Beach House. All these are under one management. Together they are capable of accommodating over one thousand guests, and constitute a world within themselves. They are in every respect first-class, and have every appointment of necessity and even luxury connected with them. The Beach House is elevated on a bluff directly overlooking the surf. The other houses are close to the beach. Considerable additions were made to their capacity, in anticipation of the season of 1880; and they were greatly improved. Their host is one of the most genial of men.

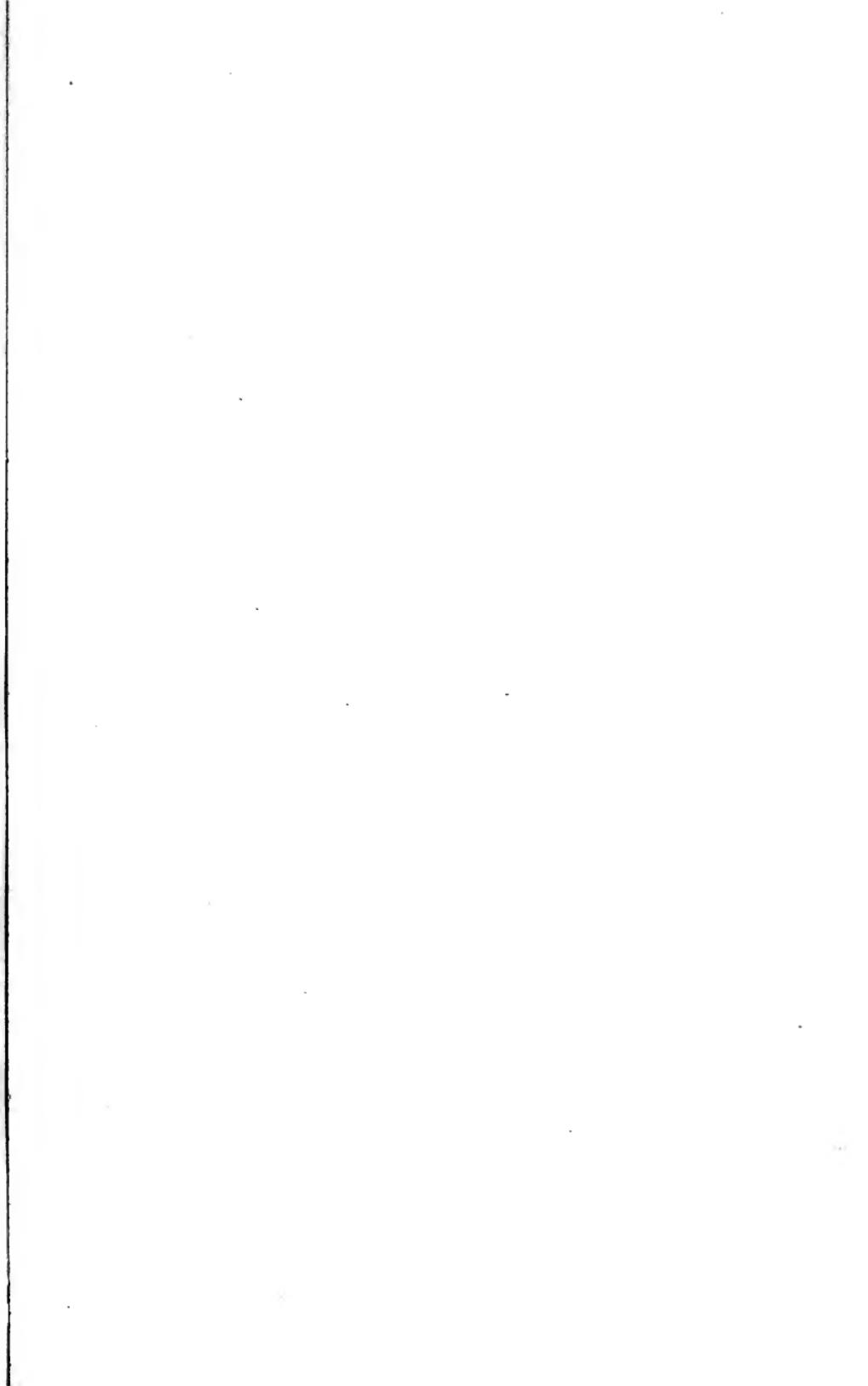
*Atlantic City*, *Cape May* and *Cape May Point*, are the great

popular resorts of the southern coast of New Jersey. Several new places between them, or near by, are arising, but these older ones have attained such advantages that they are likely not only to hold their own but advance, even. New facilities of access and advantages of residence are added yearly. A third railroad, a branch from the West Jersey, to Atlantic City, was opened in June, 1880. Piers at these places, now contemplated, will occasion great accessions, especially from Baltimore and Washington, through the ship canal connecting the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays.

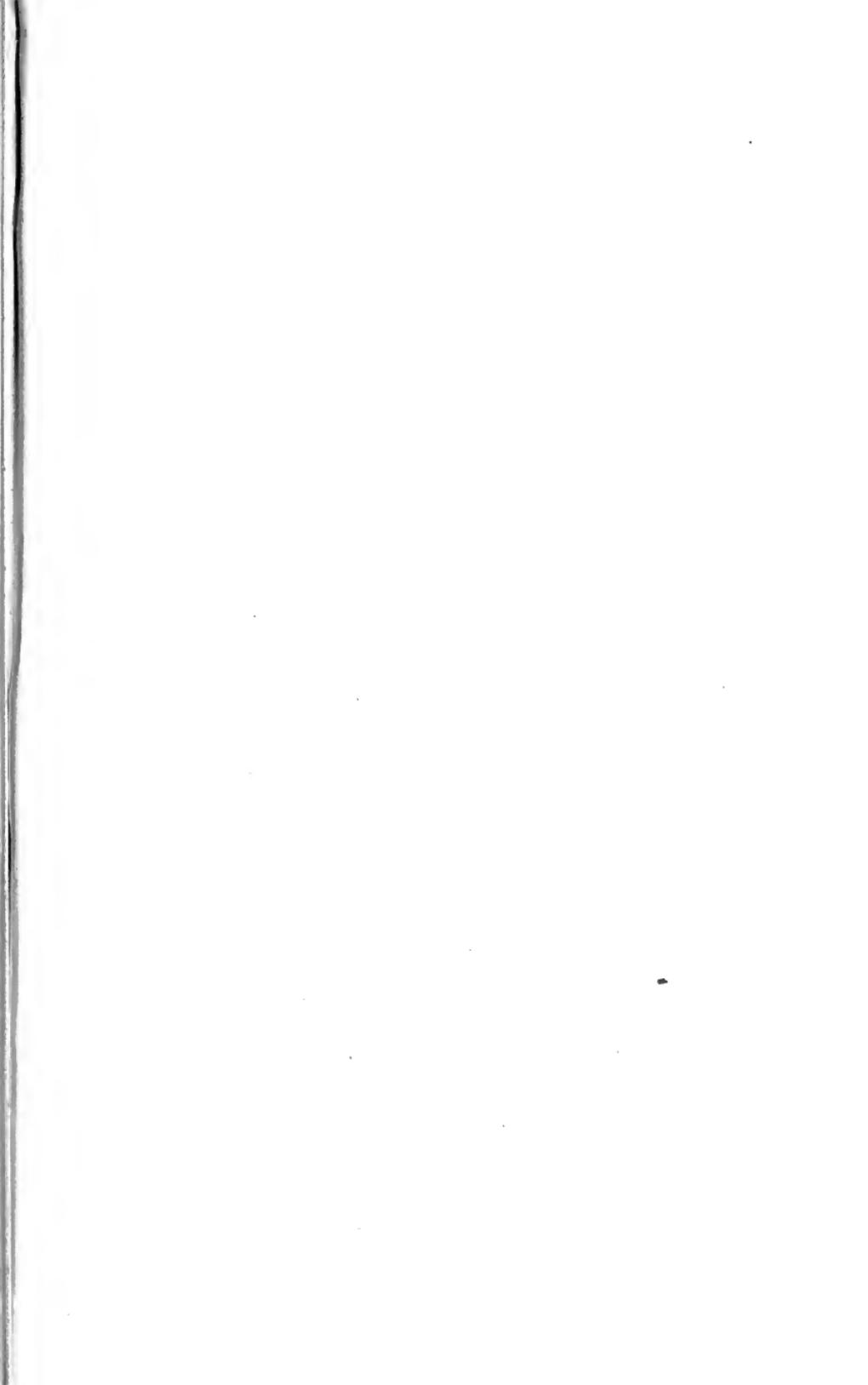
The hotels and boarding houses at both these places are very numerous. Some of them are very large and fine. One of the largest is the Stockton House at Cape May, so named after New Jersey's favorite son in his generation. The full capacity of this hotel is said to be 1500 guests. Its large dining hall will seat 800. It employs 450 servants and attaches. Several cottages are connected, and its bathing houses are unexceptionable.











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